FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

12 JULY 1985

Mideast Bombings

Kuwaiti attacks — Explosions rocked two cafes in Al-Sharq and Al-Salimiyah areas, resulting in 100 casualties, KUNA reported, noting that the cause of the Al-Sharq explosion may have been a time bomb. Following an emergency meeting, the Kuwaiti Cabinet reaffirmed in a statement carried by the agency that these "sinful" acts will not change Kuwait's "firm stand" and that the nation will remain secure despite the practices of "desperate rancorous groups." Kuwait Airport has been closed for outgoing flights as a precautionary measure, according to an official source cited by KUNA.

Iranian bus bomb — A bomb which exploded on a Tabriz intercity bus 11 July killed seven people, IRNA stated, adding that "agents of the enemy" were thought to be responsible.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraq launched a successful raid against a "large maritime target" near Khark Island 12 July, according to a military spokesman cited by Voice of the Masses radio. AFP identified the tanker as the Turkish *M. Seyhan*, and reported the crew abandoned ship.

Following the 11 July Iraqi bombing of Piranshah reported by Tehran radio, the Joint Staff Command announced that Iran shot down an Iraqi plane 12 July, capturing the pilot, IRNA reported.

Lebanon

Preparations have begun to assemble a "military strike force" based on the 9 July Damascus agreement and the 11 July security committee session chaired by Prime Minister Rashid Karami, Beirut radio announced. The 3,000-man force will be under the command of the prime minister and minister of defense, Voice of Lebanon radio disclosed adding that the Druze, Sunni, and Shi'ite leaders' request to be represented on the force would make it a "substitute" 6th Brigade, a unit "rejected" for Shi'ite domination. Following the security committee meeting, Karami stressed in a news conference carried by Beirut radio that the Damascus "plan," which covers Beirut, the camps, and the international airport, could return stability and peace, while expressing thanks to Syria for its "primary role in helping" Lebanon. As for the U.S. move to suspend aid to Lebanon, Karami observed that U.S. aid had been suspended since the abrogation of the 17 May agreement, but the United States is "officially announcing it only now."

Meanwhile, the names of three hijackers of the TWA airliner have been submitted to Lebanese judicial authorities for "appropriate" action, Beirut radio revealed. The radio did not identify the body making the names available.

Egypt-French Talks

Summing up his talks with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak as "extremely fruitful and useful," French External Relations Minister Roland Dumas divulged in a news conference reported by MENA that the talks placed special emphasis on Mideast issues. Although there was no specific discussion of military issues, Dumas revealed that "financial aspects" of the Mirage 2000 deal were examined and noted the discussion of problems concerning the French-Israeli agreement to build a nuclear reactor in Israel. Dumas also met his Egyptian counterpart who praised their "excellent" relations, the agency stated.

Sudan

The "expected massive military offensive" by government forces which began 10 July in the southern Upper Nile and Equatoria regions against the Sudanese People's Liberation Army forces was "successfully wiped out," the clandestine (SPLA) radio claimed. The radio estimated the government forces to number about 10,000.

Maghreb

The Saharan People's Liberation Army "recently" routed and inflicted "heavy losses" on Moroccan troops a 10 July Saharan Ministry of Information communique cited by APS announced.

DRA-Pakistan

The Pakistan Foreign Office dismissed the DRA's 10 July protest concerning 3 and 4 July shelling of Qandahar Province as "fictitious," Karachi radio reported.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

CONTENTS

Middle East & Africa

Vol V No 134 *12 July 1985*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

PLO Denounces Air Raids on Palestinian Camps *[Sanaa Voice of Palestine]* ..... A 1
PLO Conducts Retaliatory Operations Against Israel *[Aden Voice of Palestine]* ..... A 1
Salah Khalaf Criticizes Lebanon's Karami *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* ..... A 1
Hawatimah Cited on Fighting in Lebanese Camps *[KUNA]* ..... A 1
Abu Musa on Arab Summit, Armed Resistance *[Beirut]* ..... A 2

ARABIAN PENINSULA

GULF AFFAIRS

Turkish Tanker Hit in Gulf; Crew Abandons Ship ..... C 1

KUWAIT

Reportage on Al-Sharq, Al-Saliniyah Explosions ..... C 1
Initial Casualty Report ..... C 1
Time Bomb Suspected ..... C 1
Cabinet Issues Statement ..... C 1
More on Cabinet Statement ..... C 1
Casualty Figures Updated ..... C 1
Security Official Killed ..... C 1
Nationalities of Victims Listed ..... C 1
Outgoing Flights Stopped ..... C 2
Airport Reopens for Departures ..... C 2
Navy Closes Territorial Waters *[Jeddah]* ..... C 2
Group Claims Responsibility ..... C 2
'Day of Mourning' Decreed ..... C 2
Jordanian Prime Minister Phones ..... C 3
Press Condemn Explosions ..... C 3
AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM Notes Iranian 'Scheme' *[WAKH]* ..... C 4
Official Denies Receipt of Iran Protest *[Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ 10 Jul]* ..... C 4
'Manhandling' of Diplomat in Spain Studied ..... C 4
Assembly To Debate Expatriates Law *[ARAB TIMES 9 Jul]* ..... C 4
AL-WATAN on U.S. Exercises in Region *[8 Jul]* ..... C 5

OMAN

State Minister Returns From GCC Meeting ..... C 5
Minister Departs for 'Brief Visit' to UAE ..... C 5
'UMAN Calls U.S. Threat to Lebanon 'Unjust' *[WAKH]* ..... C 5

QATAR

Deputy Amir Receives Indian Leaders' Messages *[WAKH]* ..... C 6

SAUDI ARABIA

Riyadh Analyzes GCC Council Meetings ..... C 6
'UKAZ on Israeli Raids in Lebanon, U.S. Position ..... C 6

UAE

President Receives Message From Oman's Qabus ..... C 7
Omani Minister Departs *[WAKH]* ..... C 7
AL-ITTIHAD Denounces Explosions in Kuwait ..... C 7
AL-KHALIJ on U.S. Attempts To Influence Sudan ..... C 7
Al-'Utaybah on Oil Prices, Production Quotas *[AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 5 Jul]* ..... C 8

PDRY

Reportage on Visit of DFLP's Ra'fat to Aden ..... C 8
Received by Deputy Chairman ..... C 8
Received by Prime Minister ..... C 8
Indian Communist Party Delegation Arrives ..... C 9
YSP Secretary Receives Ethiopian Delegation ..... C 9
Prime Minister Receives Lebanese Communist Delegation ..... C 9

EGYPT

French Foreign Minister Continues Visit to Cairo ..... D 1
Meets 'Ali ..... D 1
'Abd al-Majid on Talks ..... D 1
Discusses Meeting With Mubarak ..... D 1
Iraqi Finance Minister Arrives in Cairo ..... D 2
Israeli Raids on Palestinian Camps Denounced ..... D 2

IRAQ

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran ..... E 1
Communique No 1,892 ..... E 1
Maritime Target Attacked ..... E 1
Egyptian Minister Continues Visit to Baghdad ..... E 2
Meets Saddam Husayn ..... E 2
Confers With Ramadan ..... E 2
Meets Labor Minister ..... E 2
Indian Deputy Foreign Minister Arrives ..... E 2
Meets Tariq 'Aziz ..... E 2

JORDAN

King Husayn Receives Yasir 'Arafat 11 Jul ..... F 1
Further on Discussions ..... F 1
King Husayn Receives ROK Presidential Envoy ..... F 1
Al-Rifa'i Receives Egyptian Minister 11 Jul ..... F 1
Al-Rifa'i on Training Women in Popular Army ..... F 1
SAWT AL-SHA'B on Syrian, Israeli Aims *[11 Jul]* ..... F 1

LEBANON

Names of TWA Hijackers Submitted to Authorities ..... G 1
Birri on Trying Hijackers *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 1
GDR Airline Resumes Flights to Beirut *[KUNA]* ..... G 1
Karami on Coordination Committee, U.S. Aid ..... G 1
3,000-Man Beirut Security Force Planned *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 2
'Military Strike Force' Assembles ..... G 2
Karami Chairs Meeting of Coordination Committee ..... G 2
Beirut To Be Divided *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 2
Party Leader Receives Palestinian Delegation *[AL-SAFIR 10 Jul]* ..... G 3
Al-Jumayyil Addresses Departing Envoys *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 3
Palestinian Reinforcements for Sidon Noted *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 3

Voice of Hope on Boobytrapped Car Blasts ..... G 4
Militia Deserters Surrender to Amal Movement ..... G 4

SYRIA

AL-QABAS Carries Khaddam's Remarks on Lebanon *[Kuwait 10 Jul]* ..... H 1
Ba'th Party, CPV Sign Cooperation Agreement ..... H 1
AL-BA'TH on U.S. 'Official, Systematic Terror' ..... H 1

ISRAEL

Further on Government-Histadrut Meetings ..... I 1
Peres-Histadrut Talks End ..... I 1
Histadrut, Treasury To Meet ..... I 1
Moda'i Describes Talks ..... I 1
Compromise Evolving ..... I 1
Levi Reiterates Opposition to Economic Plan ..... I 1
Shamir Remarks on Economic Plan, Jewish Underground ..... I 1
Herzog on Handling Underground Appeals for Pardon ..... I 2
Shamir, Shapira Support Pardon for Underground ..... I 2
Foreign Ministry Says Kimche 'Misquoted' on Shi'ites *[THE JERUSALEM POST 12 Jul]* ..... I 2
Relations With Egypt in Tabah Growing 'Radical' *[HA'ARETZ 11 Jul]* ..... I 2
U.S. Proposal on Romanian Trade Privileges Opposed ..... I 2
Dutch To Stop Moscow Representation Denied ..... I 3
France Seen Wavering on Sale of Nuclear Power Plants ..... I 3

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Further on OAU Ministerial Meeting in Addis Ababa ..... P 1
Three Ministers Arrive *[Addis Ababa]* ..... P 1
Mengistu Sends Message *[Addis Ababa]* ..... P 1
Council Approves Agenda *[Addis Ababa]* ..... P 2
Onu Addresses Session *[PANA]* ..... P 2
Onu Views Refugee Situation *[PANA]* ..... P 3
Tanzania's Mkapa Gives Speech *[PANA]* ..... P 3

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Human Rights League Chairman Arrested 11 Jul *[Paris LE MONDE 11 Jul]* ..... Q 1

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Palestinian Figures ..... Q 1
Yugoslavia's Kovacevic Ends Visit 10 July ..... Q 1
JANA Comments on Reagan's Speech on Terrorism ..... Q 1

MAURITANIA

Communique Issued on Malian President's Visit ..... Q 2

MOROCCO

King Hassan II Addresses Nation 8 July ..... Q 2
African Arab Union Cochairman Reads Recommendations ..... Q 5

SUDAN

Siwar al-Dhahab Receives Nigerian Envoy ..... Q 7
SPLA Radio: Government Begins 'Massive Offensive' ..... Q 7

Garang Calls on Government Troops To Defect *[Radio SPLA]* ..... Q 7
SPLA Attacks on Nasir Army Garrison Continue *[Radio SPLA]* ..... Q 7
Armed Forces Faction Condemns Government *[Radio SPLA]* ..... Q 8

WESTERN SAHARA

Information Ministry Notes 'Rout' of Moroccans *[APS]* ..... Q 9

EAST AFRICA

KENYA

Minister Matiba on Nairobi's UN Conference Role ..... R 1
President Receives New Envoys' Credentials ..... R 1
Muslims Urged To Appraise Law of Succession ..... R 1

SOMALIA

Ethiopian Army Battalion Attack Repulsed ..... R 1
76 Reported Killed ..... R 1
DFSS Statement on Ties With Israel Cited *[Radio Halgan]* ..... R 1
DFSS Forces Kill 72 Government Soldiers *[Radio Halgan]* ..... R 2

TANZANIA

Party To Meet To Confirm Presidency Contestant ..... R 2

WEST AFRICA

BURKINA FASO

Cooperation Talks With Romania End ..... T 1
Relief Operation for Drought Areas Begun ..... T 1

GHANA

U.S. CIA Espionage in Country Detailed ..... T 2

GUINEA

Government Orders Reopening of Borders, Lifts Curfew ..... T 2
Information Rallies Planned in Conakry ..... T 2
Catholics Demand 'Exemplary Punishment' for Coupist ..... T 2
Conte Cancels Participation in OAU Summit ..... T 2

IVORY COAST

U.S. House Anticommunist Initiatives Reported ..... T 3
President Urges Peaceful Solutions to Problems ..... T 3

NIGERIA

Students Start Hunger Strike Over Arrests ..... T 3

SENEGAL

Dakar Reports Abrogation of Clark Amendment ..... T 3
Diouf Addresses Senegambian Confederal Cabinet ..... T 4
LE SOLEIL Urges Fair Trial in Guinea ..... T 4

SIERRA LEONE

Coffee, Cocoa to Bejing To Repay PRC Debt ..... T 4

TOGO

Eyadema Receives Libyan Charge d'Affaires ..... T 4

SOUTHERN AFRICA

BOTSWANA

U.S. House Vote on Clark Amendment Noted ..... U 1
Garebamono Says RSA Talks 'Postponed Indefinitely' ..... U 1

LESOTHO

U.S. House Vote To Repeal Clark Amendment Noted ..... U 1

MALAWI

U.S. House Votes To Repeal Clark Amendment ..... U 1
Diplomatic Relations To Be Established With Albania ..... U 1

MOZAMBIQUE

U.S. House Approves Repeal of Clark Amendment ..... U 1
Economic, Scientific Protocol Signed With Cuba ..... U 2
SOUTH AFRICA ..... U 2
Pik Botha Discusses Netherlands Embassy Case ..... U 2
Details Incident ..... U 2
Ties 'Could Get No Worse' ..... U 3
Malan Denies SADF Inflaming Unrest in Townships ..... U 3
U.S. Senate Approval of Sanctions Noted ..... U 3
ANC Seen in 'No Mood' for Negotiations *[THE WEEKLY MAIL 5-11 Jul]* ..... U 3
Afrikaner Voortrekker Leadership Crisis Noted *[BEELD 7 Jul]* ..... U 4
Johannesburg Views DPRK Troop Activities in Angola ..... U 5

ZAMBIA

TIMES Criticizes RSA for Blast at ANC Offices *[3 Jul]* ..... U 6

ZIMBABWE

Prime Minister Mugabe Discusses Domestic Issues *[THE HERALD 1 Jul]* ..... U 6
Mangwende Leaves for OAU Ministers Meeting ..... U 7
Mozambique Delegation Delivers Message to Mugabe ..... U 7
Post-Election Violence Claims Four Lives ..... U 7
HERALD Supports Abolition of 20 White Seats *[1 Jul]* ..... U 7

PLO Denounces Air Raids on Palestinian Camps
GF111726 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1600 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] The PLO has issued the following statement on the Zionist raid that took place yesterday against the Palestinian camps of Nahr al-Barid and Al-Baddawi:

Within the framework of the war of annihilation to which the Palestinian camps in Lebanon are being subjected by the camp Murphy sides, the Zionist Air Force at 1445 yesterday, Wednesday 10 July, launched successive, indiscriminate, brutal, and destructive raids on camps of Palestinian people in Al-Baddawi and Nahr al-Barid. The strafing was concentrated on public places, prayer places, clinics, and main streets in the camps. This savage shelling resulted in the killing and wounding of a number of women, children, and old men residing in these two camps. The number of casualties has yet to be determined due to the continuing operations to remove debris and extinguish fires resulting from these savage raids.

The PLO regards the savage raids launched by the Zionist Air Force on the camps of our people in Lebanon, the continued aggression against the Palestinian camps and Lebanese villages in southern Lebanon, as well as the escalation of Fascist attacks by Amal gangs in Beirut as a series of events designed to strike at the Palestinian presence in Lebanon in order to pave the way for the implementation of the camp Murphy agreement. This agreement was signed by the Syrian regime and its agents in Lebanon with the Zionist enemy under the aegis of the United States. This criminal agreement has been unveiled by the annihilation moves against the camps and by the massacres to which the camps have been subjected in southern Lebanon, Beirut, Tripoli, and Al-Biqa'.

Glory and immortality to our devoted martyrs. The revolution will continue until victory is achieved.

PLO Conducts Retaliatory Operations Against Israel
GF112012 Aden Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1820 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] The military spokesman for the General Command of the Palestinian Revolution Forces has stated the following: In response to the barbaric raids carried out by enemy planes on 10 July on the Al-Baddawi and Nahr al-Barid camps, our forces operating in the occupied territories were ordered to retaliate.

On 11 July, two groups belonging to the heroic martyr Abu Hasan Salamah moved toward specified targets and planted highly explosive charges. The two groups then successfully escaped from the operations' areas. At 1015 on 11 July, one of these charges exploded near a gathering of a Zionist police force at the main square of Nazareth, killing or wounding several enemy members. At 1030, a second charge exploded at the Zionist intelligence branch at the King Saul Hotel in 'Afqalan causing great human and material losses. These losses have not yet been assessed because of the security blanket imposed upon the area. The occupation forces are still encircling the operations' areas and have so far arrested 200 Palestinian citizens on the pretext of their involvement in these operations.

It is revolution till victory!

Salah Khalaf Criticizes Lebanon's Karami
JN111815 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1613 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Brother Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], member of the Fatah Central Committee, has criticized Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami, who has committed perjury with his statements about the practices of the agent Amal movement and the Lebanese Army's 6th Brigade against Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut.

In a press statement published in Tunis, Brother Abu Iyad replied to Karami's statement in Damascus the day before yesterday, following the conclusion of the so-called Lebanese Islamic meeting.

The Karami statement claimed that the events that took place in the Palestinian refugee camps were a result of a conspiracy aimed at returning to a situation that prevailed in Lebanon before the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982.

Brother Abu Iyad said: Rashid Karami was not satisfied with all his previous negative stands that covered up for the Syrian regime's conspiracies against Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon. He was not satisfied that he did not make a single move for a whole month, during which Palestinian refugee camps were subjected to violent shelling. Moreover, Karami committed perjury on the practices of the Amal movment and the Lebanese Army's 6th Brigade, as well as covering up for the Syrian regime's practices in Tripoli and Al-Biqa'. Today, we find him saying that what took place in the Palestinian refugee camps was merely a conspiracy aimed at returning to the situation that prevailed in Lebanon before the Israeli invasion in 1982. Thus, he considers the 1982 aggression a victory for the Lebanese people and Rashid Karami. Therefore, he is concealing the real reasons that aimed to eliminate the Palestinian rifle in preparation for displacing the Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut and the south.

Brother Abu Iyad said: Rashid Karami, who adopts this hostile stand against our people and the PLO and who agrees to be the Syrian regime's Trojan horse, will be judged by the Lebanese people, who know how to reply to and punish deviants.

Hawatimah Cited on Fighting in Lebanese Camps
LD111709 Kuwait KUNA in English 1521 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] Damascus, July 11 (KUNA) — Secretary General of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] Nayif Hawatimah said Thursday that Palestinian refugee camps should be self-defended, and warned of another war of elimination against the camps in southern Lebanon. "Those, who engineered the camps' war, are planning to prohibit the Palestinian resistance from operating from southern Lebanon," Hawati-

mah told the KUWAIT NEWS AGENCY, adding "they will substitute the Israeli occupation with a border force made up of Amal movement elements and Lebanese Army units."

The Palestinian leader expressed concern over the future of Palestinian presence in Lebanon saying the Amal militia is still surrounding Palestinian camps in Beirut and has been creating problems around the camps in Sidon to escalate the tension.

He stressed that the camps should be protected by the Palestinian resistance "in this jungle of weapons."

"National Lebanese reconciliation should not be realized by aiming guns on the camps, but through fraternal relations with its inhabitants in accordance with the 1969 cairo agreement."

The agreement stipulates the right of the Palestinian forces to protect refugee camps in Lebanon against any aggression.

Commenting on the proposed Arab summit conference, Hawatimah said any Arab summit should be preceded by the restoration of the PLO's unity, the abrogation of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, and the normalization of bilateral relations of disputing Arab countries.

The DFLP is member of the democratic Palestinian alliance which rejected the February 11th agreement on joint Jordanian Palestinian performance in Middle East peace initiatives, and has been in opposition to policies of the PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat since the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982.

Abu Musa on Arab Summit, Armed Resistance
NC111335 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1115 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha], one of the dissenting leaders from 'Arafat's Fatah, has declared that an Arab summit, if convened, would approve a plan for resettling the Palestinians. He added that Syria cannot resolve this issue because it does not hold all of the necessary cards.

This came in an interview that Abu Musa gave to the *MAGAZINE* and *AL-USBU' AL-'ARABI* magazines, to be published the day after tomorrow. He added: In our dissent with 'Arafat we did not propose a recourse to arms, but we were compelled to defend ourselves when 'Arafat decided to implement his wishes and commitments by force of arms, as took place in Tripoli, for example.

Abu Musa admitted that his armed groups participated in the war on the mountain. He said: When we decided to defend ourselves militarily, we acted in complete coordination with Syria, the Soviet Union, and the socialist bloc countries.

On the future of the PLO, Abu Musa said: We are eager to maintain the unity of the PLO, as well as to promote our view of the national conflict taking place in the area where 'Arafat is now (?carrying out) his capitulationist plot. Abu Musa added: Minister Walid Junblatt has supported our efforts to defend ourselves, but Minister Nabih Birri has thus far satisfied himself by casting the blame upon us.

We have often warned the Syrian officials, Junblatt, and Birri of what has been planned for the camps, and we provided cogent proof of the presence of certain parties within the Amal movement who are working to facilitate the return of some of 'Arafat's henchmen to west Beirut via the airport, at a time when such henchmen have continued to return to Beirut, bringing huge funds and many weapons with them.

Abu Musa denied that there are heavy weapons in the Palestinian camps in Beirut. He said: This is what we told Minister Nabih Birri when we met him in Damascus. Abu Musa emphasized that the Palestinian armed movement is committed to its use of Lebanon as a springboard. He also indicated that all light weapons will be surrendered when Lebanon achieves national reconciliation.

He also stressed that his movement will call upon the Lebanese national forces to (?fulfill) their written commitment to the factions that have dissented with 'Arafat's Fatah.

In the course of this serious disclosure of his interference in Lebanon's affairs, Abu Musa finally said: We will not give up our arms, nor will we abandon the south. Lebanon is the springboard for the armed Palestinian struggle.

GULF AFFAIRS

Turkish Tanker Hit in Gulf; Crew Abandons Ship

NC120801 Paris AFP in English 0754 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Manama, July 12 (AFP) — A Turkish tanker, the *M. Seyhan*, was hit in an air raid near the Iranian oil terminal on Khark Island in the northeast Gulf early today, shipping sources said here.

A military communique in Baghdad said that Iraqi planes had hit a "large naval target" near Khark today.

The sources in Bahrain said the vessel, a relatively small tanker whose tonnage was not immediately available, was hit at 5:30 a.m. (0230 GMT). The crew abandoned ship.

KUWAIT

Reportage on Al-Sharq, Al-Saliniyah Explosions

Initial Casualty Report

LD111920 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1856 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Kuwait, 11 Jul (KUNA) — It is feared that a number of people have been wounded in an explosion that occured near "Al-Maqhah al-Sha'bi" [the popular cafe] on Al-Khalij al-Arabi Street [in Al-Sharq] this evening.

According to eye witnesses, the explosion occurred while groups of families were sitting with their children. Ambulances rushed to the scene. Police encircled the area to evacute the wounded and to keep citizens away. The park was also evacuated. Certain sources said that another explosion occurred in the Al-Saliniyah area. Security sources told KUNA that initial reports point to the death of five people in the Al-Sharq explosion and nine wounded in the Al-Salimiyah explosion.

Time Bomb Suspected

LD111950 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1935 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Kuwait, 11 Jul (KUNA) — The explosion in Al-Sharq, believed caused by a time bomb, has led to fire, which the fire department has extinguished.

The security authorities received a call about the presence of bombs in the National Assembly building. The civil defense force hurried there, but a search of the building revealed no bombs.

Cabinet Issues Statement

LD112143 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 2131 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Kuwait, 11 Jul (KUNA) — The Cabinet condemned the two explosions that occurred here earlier tonight which led to the deaths of 9 persons and the wounding of 56 others. The following is the statement issued by the Cabinet:

The Cabinet held an emergency meeting at about 2230 this evening, under the chairmanship of Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, to discus the explosions that took place at two popular cafes in the Al-Sharq and Al-Salmiyah areas and which, according to initial information, resulted in the deaths of 9 people and 56 wounded.

More on Cabinet Statement

LD112157 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 2145 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 11 Jul (KUNA) — While strongly denouncing the sinful incident aimed at innocent people accustomed to spending weekends with their families at these two places, the Cabinet reaffirms that the treacherous acts of violence will not change Kuwait's firm stand and that Kuwait will always remain an oasis of security and stability, despite the practices of some desperate rancourous groups to shake the country's security.

The minister of interior has briefed the Cabinet on the latest investigations carried out by the security officials concerning this sinful incident, and reported that efforts are continuing to discover the criminals.

Casualty Figures Updated

LD112337 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 2314 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Kuwait, 11 Jul (KUNA) — Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs Rashid 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Rashid told KUNA late tonight that the number of those injured [in the explosions] has risen to 89, and that the number of dead has risen to 11. He added that a large number of the injured have received treatment and will leave the hospitals later tonight.

Security Official Killed

LD120046 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0017 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] 12 Jul (KUNA) — A responsible source at the Kuwaiti Ministry of Interior has told KUNA that among those killed as a result of the two explosions was the director of the Control and Coordination Administration at the Kuwaiti General Office of Investigation, Colonel Khalil Ghayth 'Abdallah.

Nationalities of Victims Listed

LD120130 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0040 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] 12 Jul (KUNA) — Sources at the Grand Mubarak Hospital, where the victims of the explosion of the popular cafe at Al-Salamiyah were tranferred, have stated that three of those who died in the explosion were Kuwaiti nationals; two were identified as Khalid 'Abdallah al-'Azim and Muhammad Mahidh al-'Utaybi, the third is unidentified.

The sources listed the nationalities of the victims in the cafe as: 18 Kuwaitis, 1 UAE citizen, 2 Iraqis, 1 Yemeni, 1 Iranian, 2 Egyptians, and 3 people of undetermined nationality. The sources said that 18 wounded have left the hospital after receiving treatment.

Sources at the Amiri Hospital said that it had received eight dead — one Kuwaiti, one Egyptian, and six unidentified persons thought to be Kuwaitis.

The sources added that among the wounded are 44 Kuwaitis, 7 Iraqis, 2 Iranians, 1 Saudi female, 1 Eritrean female, 1 Egyptian, and 4 unidentified persons.

The sources explained that the majority of the wounded are men and, but also included a number of children.

The wounded will leave the hospital later today.

Outgoing Flights Stopped

LD112127 Kuwait KUNA in English 2046 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Kuwait, July 11 (KUNA) — Kuwait Airport has been closed for outgoing flight, an official source said. The sources said the security authorities closed the airport for precautionary reasons. He, however, added that the incoming flight will be allowed to land.

Airport Reopens for Departures

LD121204 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1131 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Kuwait, 12 Jul (KUNA) — Director General of Civil Aviation Shaykh Jabir Al-Adhbi told KUNA today that Kuwait International Airport has been reopened for the departure of flights following the suspension of the flights from the airport for 2 hours yesterday evening.

The director general of civil aviation said there are no changes to incoming flights to Kuwait because the airport is open to such flights as usual.

Navy Closes Territorial Waters

GF121122 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Information published by the [Kuwaiti] newspaper *AL-QABAS* today indicates that Kuwaiti naval units have closed Kuwait's territorial waters and that they are carrying out a comprehensive survey of coasts and islands in preparation for any emergency.

The newspaper *AL-SIYASAH* reports that a third bomb was defused yesterday in the popular Abu Hulayfah cafe.

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM reports that security authorities have arrested three suspects in the area of Al-Salimiyah and detained them. One of them was wearing Kuwaiti clothing.

Kuwaiti press reports said today that the Kuwaiti National Assembly will hold a secret session tomorrow, Saturday, to discuss yesterday's explosions.

Quoting a senior Kuwaiti security source, Kuwaiti press reports that the one who planted the bomb must be a professional because he chose Thursday when Gulf Street is usually crowded with families and children.

Reports indicate that security men blew up a BMW car which was parked near Al-Salimiyah post office after they became suspicious of it. Quoting an Al-Salimiyah police officer, the reports indicate that an explosion took place in the trunk of the car, resulting in a loud noise heard throughout the area. The car was moved from the area immediately, awaiting the arrival of its owner to remove whatever was left.

Group Claims Responsibility

NC121212 Paris AFP in English 1204 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Paris, July 12 (AFP) — An anonymous phone caller to AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE headquarters here today claimed bomb blasts at two cafes in Kuwait last night, which left 11 dead and 89 injured, on behalf of the "Arab Revolutionary Brigades Organisation."

The caller said the "execution" of one of the dead, senior Kuwaiti Interior Ministry official Colonel Khalil Ghayth 'Abdallah, chief of an investigations section, was linked to "expulsion and deportation measures" he had taken.

The caller, who said he was speaking from an Arab capital, accused the colonel of "having personally directed the tortures and harrassment inflicted on the revolutionary combattants."

In a statement in Arabic dated yesterday, the caller also threatened Kuwait and other Gulf countries with a "wave of explosions and fires," like that already aimed at "various industrial and economic installations."

The Arab Revolutionary Brigades Organisation has claimed attacks on diplomats from Jordan and the United Arab Emirates in Europe, India, and the Gulf region.

'Day of Mourning' Decreed

LD120943 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0855 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Kuwait, 12 Jul (KUNA) — The amiri court has declared today, Friday, an official day of mourning throughout the country for the victims of the treacherous attack which took place yesterday in the Al-Salimiyah and Al-Sharq regions. Here is the text of the statement:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate: By order of his highness the amir of the land, may God preserve him, and in sympathy with the famlies of the sinful crime which caused the death of a number of Kuwait's innocent sons, today, Friday, is declared an official day of mourning throughout the country.

May God Almighty have mercy on the souls of the martyrs and speed the recovery of the wounded. God preserve Kuwait from any evil.

Jordanian Prime Minister Phones

LD120749 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0730 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] 12 Jul (KUNA) — Acting Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir received a telephone call at 0930 today from the Jordanian prime minister. Zayd al-Rifa'i has expressed Jordan's condemnation of the ugly crime committed against the peaceful people yesterday evening and its preparedness to stand by Kuwait with all its resources.

Press Condemn Explosions

GF120646 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Local newspapers this morning condemn the two criminal explosions which took place at popular cafes in Al-Sharq and Al-Salimiyah yesterday.

Under the headline "Blood Punishment Is Our Option," *AL-QABAS* says: They did it again. But, as in every case, they will not undermine Kuwait's firmness and its people's pride. They will not undermine its stand, dignity, or might. Kuwait will remain strong and its security will continue to have the upperhand. Freedom, democracy, and the will of life continue to be [word indistinct] the inexorable God, whatever the mad and rash weapon of terrorism and treachery does. They want it to be a war against this secure country. It is a war of cowards who murder innocent children and shed the pure blood of innocent victims. That is what they want. But it is a war which cannot be described only as treacherous and committed by people with a very black malice in their hearts, or only as a blind terrorism which kills pure souls who have not committed any sin. But the unbelievers are granted only a little time.

AL-QABAS continues: They will not escape the punishment of the pure blood which was shed on pure Kuwaiti soil yesterday. They will not escape the punishment of this earth or that of heaven. The heinous crime is unpardonable and our people are ready for them. Things have exceeded all limits and hearts have no trace of patience. Woe to the killers and criminals from rage of the patient if he is made angry.

AL-QABAS continues: The unjust have exceeded all limits and have left no option for us. "The wrongdoers will soon know to what place of return they shall return." [Koranic verse]

Under the headline "What Do the Devils of Darkness Want?" the newspaper *AL-WATAN* says: When death is manifested in time bombs or booby-trapped cars aimed at innocent people, this is the utmost vileness and the highest crime. When criminals choose popular cafes to commit their heinous crime, this is the most depraved human conduct, if it is a human conduct at all or if they are indeed human beings. When cowards choose the eve before Friday for indiscriminate killing, this means they have deliberately programmed the machine of their death to kill as many family members as possible — family members who frequent cafes most on Thursdays.

AL-WATAN asks: What do the devils of darkness want? Why are they doing this? Do they have the right to bring this tragic end to people who have done nothing except to want to spend happy moments in the company of their children and families? Is this crime a cause? Is there a cause behind these explosion crimes? We can only say at this painful moment that they are butchers and killers, that they are plotting to penetrate our security and are injecting their poison into the hearts of citizens to split ranks and sow seeds of malice and hatred.

AL-WATAN continues: Although we are sure that the new plot will be foiled as have other plots before, and that the citizens — thanks to their awareness and unity — will be able to distinguish forces of evil from those of good, we are sure that the government and the National Assembly will be able to counter those who are tampering with the security of the homeland and citizens.

Under the headline "The Series of Black Terrorism — How Much Longer?" *AL-ANBA'* says in its editorial: The killers, criminals, and butchers planted bombs by which they killed children who had gone out innocently with their families, until criminal hands put an end to their young lives.

AL-ANBA' says: We had hoped you would carry out a heroic operation against the Israeli enemy. However, with vileness and treachery, you have carried out your criminal operation in the heart of Kuwait which is seriously and sincerely working to elevate the Arab and Islamic nation.

The newspaper asks: How much longer will you, criminals, continue your criminal acts which are not recognized by any religion, custom, or person. *AL-ANBA'* affirms that Kuwait will not kneel to blackmail and intimidation and that it will not budge one inch on its principles which it believes in and its independent policy which it has defined for itself inspired by its conviction of its pan-arab duty.

The newspaper calls for tightening the grip of security against anyone who may ponder harming one hair of any citizen or resident of this pure land. It also emphasizes that there will be no bowing to blackmail and terrorism, no going back on our national line and independent policy, no relaxation in security measures, no forgiveness for anyone neglecting his sacred duty, and no mercy toward a sinful criminal or vile maliciousness.

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM says: Once again they came out of their holes under the cover of darkness to carry out their ugly crime and to practice their black malice through killing, sabotage, and terrorism. The newspaper says: They are cowards for planting their bombs in cafes where innocent visitors, including the elderly and their grandchildren, were killed.

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM asks: What is the sin of these families, you criminals? Why do you plant death among cafe cups and water pipes? The newspaper continues: This crime is another indication of the helplessness of the killers and further evidence of their imminent end after the spontaneous referendum following the criminal aggression against the motorcade of his highness the amir. That referendum and pledge of allegiance was the most glorious example of national unity and the strong shield of our internal front.

The newspaper asks: Shall we say "set the gallows?" It replies that reaction will not be hasty, because such criminal acts will not make us lose our temper or deviate from our policy to which we have adhered in conduct and practice.

The newspaper *AL-SIYASAH* carries front page reports on the two criminal explosions which took place at popular cafes in the areas of Al-Sharq and Al-Salimiyah.

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM Notes Iranian 'Scheme'

GF111350 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0843 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Manama, 11 Jul (WAKH) — The Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* emphasizes that the GCC countries are able to confront all challenges and conspiracies.

The paper, in commenting on documents published by the Iranian opposition regarding a new Iranian scheme in the region, says: "The documents frankly refer to an Iranian scheme with regard to the GCC countries and frankly provide for the declaration of something resembling war on these countries. Such a war is more dangerous and appalling than its declared war with Iraq."

A statement published in London by the [Iranian] national resistance movement earlier revealed documents that prove the participation of a number of armed Iranians in acts of violence in Lebanon, and that Iran is making preparations to send hundreds of armed men trained in bomb detonation to Saudi Arabia during the coming pilgrimage season.

The paper says: "From these premises, Iran is attempting to avenge itself on Iraq through the Gulf countries and through all the Arab countries which support Iraq, or those that adopt a neutral stance."

The paper points out that the announcement of the Iranian scheme "came at the time when the GCC Ministerial Council concluded its current session and whose resolutions included solutions for some problems and the continuation of efforts to stop the war and end the conflict between the two Muslim countries by peaceful means."

The paper wonders: Since when has resorting to peace been answered by sabotage, explosions, and assassinations, and good efforts by evil and sin?

Official Denies Receipt of Iran Protest

GF101559 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 10 Jul 85 p 17

[Text] Kuwait — Kuwaiti Interior Minister Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad al-Jabir has denied that the Ministry of Interior received any message of protest from the Iranian Government concerning the continuous deportation of suspected and unwanted elements from Kuwait.

Answering a question on this matter, the minister said that as the minister of the interior, he had not received anything in this regard. He said that perhaps the Iranian parties had delivered such a message through diplomatic channels or through the Foreign Ministry.

On the other hand, the minister said that the continuous measures of deportation are in the public interest. They are not confined to a certain nationality or a certain party. They represent the government's intention to maintain security and to preserve the safety of its citizens and its property, and the safety of the honest foreigners on its soil.

Tehran radio had reported that the Iranian Government delivered a protest memorandum in this regard to the Kuwaiti Government.

'Manhandling' of Diplomat in Spain Studied

LD111306 Kuwait KUNA in English 1017 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Kuwait, July 11 (KUNA) — The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is closely following up the manhandling in Spain of its charge d'affaires Faysal al-Ghays and an official of Kuwait Oil Company Fahd al-Shamari who was visiting there, a spokesman said here Thursday.

The Spanish Government was informed of the incident and the Spanish ambassador here was called at the ministry for the purpose, the spokesman added.

A report received at the ministry said while the charge d'affaires was driving through a Spanish town, he saw a number of policemen arguing with the Kuwaiti oil official Fahd al-Shamari. When he made enquiries the envoy was told that Al-Shamari had committed a traffic offense.

As a policeman hit the Kuwaiti citizen, the charge d'affaires tried to end the dispute in a friendly manner, but he was forbidden to conduct such effort, the spokesman added.

When the Kuwaiti diplomat was about to leave the place, he was forced out of his car and led to the police station where he was severely beaten along with the other Kuwaiti national.

In addition to poor treatment by the police, the two Kuwaiti officials were not allowed to contact the embassy or their homes and were detained in prison all the night.

In the morning they were forced to sign a police record under threats and when presented for trial, the judge released both of them.

The Kuwaiti diplomat was injured in his back and neck while Al-Shamari received a head injury, the spokesman said.

Assembly To Debate Expatriates Law

GF101538 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 9 Jul 85 pp 1, 5

[Excerpt] The chairman of the Internal and Defence Committtee Barrak al-Nun said the government will table new draft laws to regulate the stay of expatriates in Kuwait. A debate on the issue

by deputies was postponed pending presentation of the government proposals, he added.

Al-Nun, said the committee reviewed security measures with Interior Minister Shaykh Nawwaf Al-Ahmad, who stressed security measures taken were according to law and there were no problems.

Al-Nun said the committee had not yet received the views of the Fatwa and Legislative Department about reducing voting age from 21 to 18 years.

Two proposals on amending the law on gatherings were discussed and Shaykh Nawwaf gave his views.

The committee asked Shaykh Nawwaf to speed up discussion of nationality applications, and he promised to give it his attention.

The committee approved a proposal to allow retired soldiers and policemen to take up paid work related to public security affairs.

AL-WATAN on U.S. Exercises in Region

GF091820 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 8 Jul 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Between Fes and Casablanca"]

[Excerpt] In view of the modifications and improvements made on the Fes plan to suit the Reagan initiative, we expect the Casablanca summit only to "mount the carriage to the horse" so that it will move with the peace process with "U.S. blessings" as the last chance the Jordanian regime used to talk about on more than one fitting or unfitting occasion.

It seems that the U.S.-Israeli demand from the Casablanca summit is to nullify the last cards of the Casablanca summit, namely the word "legitimate," so that the PLO would become "representative" only. This is what the Jordanian-Palestinian accord provides for with the PLO's approval and acquiescence.

But do these Palestinian and Arab concessions mean that peace is at the door? It seems that the Jordanian-U.S. maneuvers, "Shadow Hawk", conducted recently, and the new Egyptian-U.S. maneuvers, "Bright Star", preparations for which are underway, have many meanings, not the least of which is to turn the region into a land suitable for U.S.-Arab-Israeli military alliances, and more than that, to "Arabize wars" the same as in Lebanon or in Al-Sadat's style, as when during the Camp David negotiations war broke out on the Egypt-Libya border.

OMAN

State Minister Returns From GCC Meeting

GF101814 Salalah Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Yusuf al-'Alawi ibn 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs, and the delegation accompanying him returned to the country today from the fraternal Kingdom of Saudi Arabia after participating in the 15th session of the GCC Ministerial Council, which concluded yesterday in Abha.

His highness made a statement to the radio and local press correspondents. He said: The conferees discussed a number of issues, foremost of which was adopting measures on the national level in the GCC states and coordination among them to combat terrorism.

Answering a question on the navigation in the Strait [of Hormuz], he said that the GCC states consider the security of the navigation in the strait as an international responsibility. The GCC is exerting all efforts to guarantee navigation in this strait. He said: We hope that all the countries overlooking the strait take proper measures to adhere to the international laws and the freedom of navigation.

Answering a question on the possibility of convening the emergency Arab summit called for by Morocco, he said that a final decision by the member countries of the Arab League regarding the attendance of the emergency Arab summit have not yet been confirmed. He added that consultations are still being concluded among the Arab countries concerning the agenda. He said that the general policy regarding the convocation of such meetings requires a guarantee for minimal agreement among the Arab countries.

The minister of state for foreign affairs and the delegation accompanying him were received at the airport by Shaykh ibn Hamad al-Batashi, deputy foreigh minister; 'Ali ibn 'Abdallah al-Musafir, chairman of protocol at the ministry; 'Abdallah ibn Muhammad al-Zahal, director of the ministers office; and the Saudi ambassador to the Sultanate.

Minister Departs for 'Brief Visit' to UAE

GF110820 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Hamad ibn Hamud, minister of royal diwan affairs, left Oman today for the fraternal UAE on a brief visit. He said that he will deliver an oral message from Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id to his brother Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan dealing with bilateral relations and the methods of promoting them.

He was seen off by the UAE charge d'affaires in Oman; and a number of officials at the ministry of royal diwan affairs.

'UMAN Calls U.S. Threat to Lebanon 'Unjust'

GF111622 Manama WAKH in English 1555 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Manama, 11 Jul (WAKH) — Commenting on the U.S. decision to isolate Beirut Airport, Omani newspaper 'UMAN said in its editorial today that it is an unjust decision against Lebanon. "Although the world sympathised with the U.S. hostages and the search for an end to hijack operations, the U.S. administration failed to gain the international community's support for its decision to punish Lebanon," the paper added.

The paper concluded that U.S. officials were ashamed of their government's decision. "This is why they said that they did not intend to harm Lebanon, the Lebanese or the Middle East, but were trying to find a solution to the Lebanese security problem."

QATAR

Deputy Amir Receives Indian Leaders' Messages

GF111132 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0945 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Doha, 11 Jul (WAKH) — Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, Qatari deputy amir and heir apparent, has received a written message addressed to Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, amir of Qatar, from Indian President Zail Singh.

He also received another message from Rajiv Gandhi, Indian prime minister, dealing with bilateral relations and the possibility of promoting cooperation between the two countries in various fields, in addition to international developments and issues of joint interest.

The messages were delivered by Dr S. Bashir Uddin, the Indian ambassador in Doha, during his meeting with the Qatari deputy amir and heir apparent in Doha today.

SAUDI ARABIA

Riyadh Analyzes GCC Council Meetings

GF101343 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 10 Jul 85

[From "Political Analyses" program by 'Abdallah Sulayman al-Khurayyif]

[Text] Yesterday the GCC foreign ministers concluded their meetings, which they began in Abha on Monday. The ministers who represent the Kingdom, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, the UAE, and the Sultanate of Oman discussed at the 15th session of their Ministerial Council a number of issues of serious concern to the regional, Arab, and Islamic arenas.

It is natural that Gulf security tops the issues discussed, as it is one of the important priorities that the GCC states endeavor to maintain and ensure continuously. This is to enable the Gulf citizen to develop himself and his society in an atmosphere of security and stability, and so that he may continue working. What also concerns the Gulf ministers is the Iraq-Iran war and its dangerous threat to the stability of the region and its continuous destruction in both countries, which weakens and preoccupies the Arab front and the Islamic front. This is a time when the two fronts are in need of support and cohesion to confront the enemies of the Arab and Islamic nations, who have been and are still trying to seize every opportunity to undermine the achievements of the two nations.

The final statement read by GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Bisharah at the end of the session said that the council reviewed the general situation in the region, the developments of the Iraq-Iran war, and the contacts made within the framework of the policy pursued and set up by the Supreme Council, especially the resolutions passed by their majesties and their highnesses at their latest summit in Kuwait on 27-29 November. At that summit the leaders studied the situation in the region and the threat of the continuation of war between Iraq and Iran to the stability and security of the region. They also studied the progress of contacts and the efforts made to end this war. They stressed the need to continue efforts to reach a peaceful solution to it and to support the efforts made by the United Nations and the good offices committee emerging from the ICO and the Nonaligned countries. They also expressed the readiness of the GCC states to exert all direct efforts that may achieve progress in dialogue and negotiations. At that summit, the Supreme Council made proposals in this regard and expressed the hope that these proposals will receive the required response.

At this session, the Ministerial Council affirmed its determination to continue contacts with the concerned parties and with the Arab countries and international organizations, and to support the efforts and endeavors to bring about a peaceful solution to the war between the two Muslim neighboring countries. In addition, the council discussed other important issues, including the sinful aggression against his highness the amir of Kuwait. In this regard, and after condemning this criminal and shameful act, the council called on the concerned authorities in the member states to intensify their efforts to foil such attempts and to prevent mere pondering of committing such crimes, which are aimed at disturbing security and stability in the region.

At this session the GCC foreign ministers discussed these issues with extreme attention as part of their endeavor to maintain the security of the region and its peoples, and also discussed other questions of no less importance to boost the efforts of integration which the GCC countries are working to achieve in all walks of life. The ministers decided to submit recommendations to the Supreme Council at its forthcoming session on the need to allow producers in GCC states to distribute their products directly without the need for a local agent. This is an important economic step that is an important factor of integration among the six member states, because such flexibility would create favorable means for developing the economies of the general sector, and because the interaction in this regard among the people of the GCC states gives a strong impetus for achieving the common Gulf desire, which stresses that the peoples of these countries are one nation that is united.

'UKAZ on Israeli Raids in Lebanon, U.S. Position

GF111736 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0530 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Riyadh, 11 Jul (SPA) — The Saudi newspaper *'UKAZ* has denounced the Israeli attack on Palestinian camps in northern Lebanon yesterday. The paper terms this a terrorist act that represents an unjustifiable criminal trend and a violation of international charters and norms.

The paper asks whether or not it is coincidental that the Zionist attack on the Palestinian camps came as the U.S. Congress approved a halt in economic and military aid to Lebanon. The paper adds: Is it not in the interest of peace, security, and stability in the Middle East to have U.S. economic and military

aid to the Zionist entity halted — such a regime that continues its aggression on the Arab nation? The paper points out that this U.S. step can only be described as being a punishment to Lebanese legitmacy and the Lebanese people.

It adds: Once this plan is endorsed, the United States will have shifted to pressuring Lebanon, rather than supporting it to enable it establish stability and peace.

UAE

President Receives Message From Oman's Qabus

GF111140 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan has received an oral message from his brother Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of fraternal Oman dealing with the good relations and the joint cooperation between the two countries. The message also included an invitation to the president from his brother Sultan Qabus to visit fraternal Oman. The president has gratefully accepted the invitation. The date of the visit will be determined at a later time.

This took place during the president's meeting in Abu al-Abyad Island today with Hamad ibn Hamud, Omani minister of royal diwan affairs.

The meeting was attended by Surur ibn Muhammad, chief of the president's court; Shaykh Muhammad ibn Zayid; and Shaykh Hamdan ibn Zayid.

Omani Minister Departs

GF111352 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1215 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 11 Jul (WAKH) — Hamad ibn Hamud, Omani minister of royal diwan affairs, today left Abu Dhabi for home following a short visit to the UAE.

AL-ITTIHAD Denounces Explosions in Kuwait

GF120754 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0600 GMT 12 Jul 85

[From the press review]

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 12 Jul (WAM) — In its editorial today, the newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* strongly denounces the recent acts of killing and sabotage which have taken place in fraternal Kuwait. The paper describes their perpetrators as the true enemies of this nation "who hit and flee like rats, and who become more bloody and wild when one of them falls into the hands of justice."

The newspaper calls for using an iron fist and stern punishment against those who are responsible for this sabotage, and for teaching them a lesson because their vileness has reached a limit where they do not hesitate to kill women and dismember the bodies of children.

AL-ITTIHAD continues: These people should have an enemy to fight, but instead find only cafes as their targets. "They are fighting in a secure Arab country and against its peace-loving people. With all vileness, they do not hesitate to claim that they have a cause and to use flamboyant and resonant slogans. However, when the time comes, they forget all this and do not dare to face the real enemies, but instead direct their treacherous weapon against the Kuwaiti Arab children."

The newspaper emphasizes that it is impossible for these criminals to realize their goals of changing the face of this democratic country, because genuine peoples do not abandon their principles and such vile acts do not force them to kneel.

In conclusion, *AL-ITTIHAD* says: One thing can stop such people — stern punishment. Kuwait has announced this many times. However, they have not learned the lesson and it has become necessary to teach them the lesson again. "Kuwait will remain an oasis of security and stability. It will not be affected by the attempts of some people to undermine its security."

AL-KHALIJ on U.S. Attempts To Influence Sudan

GF111006 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0618 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Al-Shariqah, 11 Jul (WAM) — The newspaper *AL-KHALIJ* has criticized the flagrant U.S. intervention in Sudanese affairs by issuing warnings that it will halt economic and military aid to Sudan if there is an improvement in Sudanese-Libyan relations.

In its editorial today, the paper described the U.S. warning as a flagrant intervention and an arrogant attempt to influence internal developments in Sudan to push them in a direction that disagrees with the will and interests of the Sudanese people.

The paper said: "Rudeness reaches its climax when the official U.S. spokesman hints at linking improvement in Sudanese-Libyan relations with the continued extention of economic and military aid to Sudan."

This hint is an outrageous aggression against the dignity of the Sudanese people and the Arab people, since its clear meaning is that Sudan must abandon part of its political sovereignty to the United States" in return for every sack of wheat that the United States gives to it, and that it must ask Washington's permission when it plans to appoint an ambassador or sign a cooperation agreement in return for every can of vegetable oil given to it."

In conclusion, *AL-KHALIJ* called on the military and civilian leaders in Sudan to reject the U.S. warning so that Washington will understand that it is not permitted to deal with Sudan as it deals with the "banana republics."

It is not permissible for anyone to assault the national dignity of the Sudanese people who have proven that this is more important than all forms of food aid. Power has limits, even if it is U.S. power.

Al-'Utaybah on Oil Prices, Production Quotas

PM091353 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 5 Jul 85 pp 1,2

[Interview with Dr Sa'id Mani' al-'Utaybah, minister of petroleum and mineral affairs, by *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* correspondent in Vienna —date not given]

[Text] Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah, UAE Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Affairs, stressed that the Saudi warning of increased production in the event of failure to adhere to quotas is a possibility and should be taken seriously.

In an exclusive statement to *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT*, he said that a price reduction is not the correct method to deal with the situation on the oil market. The correct method, he pointed out, is for OPEC member states to adhere to, and implement, OPEC resolutions regardless of the burdens and sacrifices. He explained that if OPEC countries can cut the oil surplus offered on the market and are able to prove to the world that they respect their own decisions, then there will be positive and immediate signs of improvement in the oil market.

AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT: The OPEC conference is being held among indications that there will be a cut in crude oil prices. What will your attitude be toward this issue?
Al-'Utaybah: First of all we do not consider that a cut in oil prices is the correct method for dealing with the situation on the oil market. The correct method is for the member states to abide by OPEC resolutions and implement them regardless of the burdens and sacrifices. We believe that in the present circumstances the ideal solution for dealing with the oil market problem is to abide by the official prices and leave aside the question of quotas, letting production find its own level, even though some or all OPEC member states have been unable to produce the quotas allocated to them. By this method we can deal with the market and prove to the world the seriousness of OPEC.

AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT: But if there is recourse to price cuts, is there a rate which can be agreed on at the coming conference?
Al-'Utaybah: I beleive we should avoid the nightmare of price cuts because price cutting will lead to further cuts, and further cuts will lead to a series of cuts. The problem lies in production and in the oil surplus. If we can curb this surplus and prove to the world that we respect our decisions regardless of the burdens, then we will show in words and in deeds that we are prepared to sacrifice more and more. We will then see positive and immediate signs of improvement in the oil market.

AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT: But OPEC is not alone in the oil market, inasmuch as there are other countries outside it that will resort to cutting prices and increasing production, thus boosting their influential role in the oil market. How can you approach these countries so as to reach a formula by which you can protect the market?
Al-'Utaybah: Producers outside OPEC are an established reality, but this does not negate the role that OPEC has seen fit to play — being the serious producer. Therefore we must continue shouldering this burden. We believe that if we defend the prices and are ready to produce less than the allocated quotas for a few months, then the market will change and will follow the right course.

AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT: What is the production ceiling you see suitable for the coming period?
Al-'Utaybah: The ceiling is something theoretical and depends on political and administrative decisions. Therefore, whatever the ceiling may be it will be meaningless if we are not prepared to defend a certain level of prices. Therefore, we must focus on one question or else our efforts to defend the official price, $28 per barrel for light Arab oil, and to allow our production to drop if the market cannot bear this price, will be wasted. We should bear some sacrifices for a limited period of time. We will later find that after this period they will come back to buy OPEC oil. We find at present that buyers are refraining from buying in the hope that OPEC, or some of its member states, will individually offer some cuts or decide to reduce prices. Therefore we must remove from the consumer's mind the likelihood of price cuts and convince him with conclusive evidence that we are prepared to defend the $28 per barrel price. If the consumer wants to look for oil prices below this price, he will have to go outside OPEC, after which we will find that those buyers will return to OPEC countries and those producing outside OPEC will find that they will once again have to go back to the OPEC line.

AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT: How do you view the Saudi threat to increase production in the event of failure to abide by the quotas?
Al-'Utaybah: The Saudi warning is a possibility and should be taken seriously.

AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT: How do you view the future of OPEC in light of the doubts that are being cast regarding the organization's present role and the speculation that it is finished? Do you believe that OPEC is capable of regaining its influential role in the market?
Al-'Utaybah: The future of OPEC depends on our seriousness in implementing its decisions.

PDRY

Reportage on Visit of DFLP's Ra'fat to Aden

Received by Deputy Chairman

GF101508 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Brother 'Ali Ahmad Nasir 'Antar, member of the Political Bureau and deputy chairman if the Supreme People's Council Presidium, today received at his office Brother Salih Ra'fat, member of the Political Bureau of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DPLF].

Received by Prime Minister

GF101925 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Brother Engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, prime minister and member of the Political Bureau and chairman of

the Council of Ministers, this evening received brother Salih Ra'fat, member of the DFLP Political Bureau.

During the meeting they discussed the current Arab situation, especially the Palestinian revolution and the designs aimed at undermining its march, in addition to a number of issues of concern to the Yemeni and Palestinian revolutions.

Indian Communist Party Delegation Arrives
GF101922 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Excerpt] An Indian Communist Party delegation headed by (Anan Palam), secretary of the National Council of the Indian Communist Party, which includes (Murana Gasas Sanhili), national council member of the Indian Communist Party, arrived in Aden this evening on a working visit to our country that will last several days.

During the visit the delegation will hold talks and meetings with a number of officials in the party and the state on relations between the two parties and political issues of mutual concern.

YSP Secretary Receives Ethiopian Delegation
GF111404 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Brother Abu Bakr 'Abd al-Razaq Ba-Dhib, member of the YSP Political Bureau and secretary of the YSP Central Committee, has affirmed the PDRY's democratic stand, which supports the political, economic, and social progressive changes witnessed by Ethiopia under the leadership of the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE]. This came during a meeting in his office today with an WPE delegation led by Comrade Alemu Abebe, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the party's Control Committee.

During the meeting, Brother Abu Bakr Ba-Dhib also expressed the pride of our party and people in the solid struggle relations between the YSP and the WPE and between the peoples of the friendly countries. He affirmed the readiness of our party and country to further develop these relations. He also explained the current preparations for convening the third YSP congress and recent developments inside the party.

Comrade Alemu Abebe referred to the development level of the bilateral relations. He expressed pleasure over his visit to our country at the time the PDRY is preparing for the third YSP congress.

Prime Minister Receives Lebanese Communist Delegation
GF111426 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Brother Engineer Haydr Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Political Bureau and prime minister, today received Brother Nasir al-'as'ad, member of the Political Bureau of the Lebanese Communist Action Organization.

During the meeting they reviewed the latest developments in the Lebanese arena and the role of the Lebanese people and their national movement in resisting and aborting the imperialist-Zionist designs aimed at undermining Lebanon's unity, Arabism, and sovereignty.

Brother Abu Bakr al-'Attas praised the heroic steadfastness of the Lebanese national movement over the past years which forced the Zionists to withdraw and foiled the imperialist-Zionist designs against the Lebanese people. He also affirmed the importance of safeguarding the struggle unity between the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples as a guarantee for its steadfastness against the challenges facing them.

Brother al-'As'ad appreciated the PDRY's solidarity role in supporting the Lebanese people in their national struggle. He affirmed that the Lebanese movement highly appreciates and respects the PDRY's stands.

French Foreign Minister Continues Visit to Cairo

Meets 'Ali

NC111937 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali met today with Roland Dumas, French minister of external relations. They discussed bilateral affairs, the joint projects carried out by French firms in Egypt, and the progress that has been made in this field.

Meanwhile, talks began today between Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid and Roland Dumas, who is currently on a visit to Egypt. The ministers held 2 hours of talks before being joined by the members of their delegations.

'Abd al-Majid on Talks

NC112048 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1930 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Cairo, 11 Jul (MENA) — According to Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, the talks he had today with Roland Dumas, french minister of external relations, dealt with international issues and bilateral affairs.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid described the talks as quite satisfactory. In a statement after the 2-hour session, he said the identical views held by both countries were the result of continuing contacts between them. The purpose of these exchanges is to resolve the Middle East problem.

The foreign minister pointed out that the two nations are working to establish regional security and to promote Egypt's development.

'Abd al-Majid said he was pleased with France's continuous cooperation in Egypt's development process, and placed special emphasis on the economic and cultural fields.

At the end of his statement, Dr 'Abd al-Majid praised the excellent relations linking Egypt and France. He expressed hope that these ties will be developed still further.

Discusses Meeting With Mubarak

NC112132 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2020 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Cairo, 11 Jul (MENA) — Roland Dumas, French minister of external relations, has announced that he delivered a message from President Francois Mitterrand to President Husni Mubarak this morning.

Speaking at a press conference in Cairo's Meridian Hotel tonight, Dumas said that his "extremely fruitful and useful" 90-minute meeting with President Mubarak was devoted to international problems. Special emphasis was placed on questions of importance to the Middle East.

Dumas added: During our talks, we discussed the possibility of holding at least two meetings between Presidents Mubarak and Mitterrand. The meetings that have already taken place, he pointed out, were characterized by continuity, usefulness, and friendship.

France, Dumas noted, thinks highly of Egypt and its leaders, people, human potential, and natural resources. France is fully prepared to do all it can while participating in Egypt's development.

Commenting on Egypt's regional and international stature, Dumas said: Egypt becomes more important each day. France and Egypt, he noted, will continue their useful work on behalf of peace, security, development, and stability. According to the French minister of external relations, Egypt and France have worked effectively for world peace. Both nations support every initiative that has been made in this area.

Roland Dumas pointed that his talks with Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali focused on economic and development issues. Dumas added that the rates of growth of Egypt's economy, population, and trade are consistently high. Naturally, any nation where this is true will have some problems. It is just as natural for a friendly country like France to offer all the help that is needed.

When asked if he discussed the question of nuclear reactors during his talks in Cairo, the French minister said he broached the subject with Prime Minister 'Ali. This came during a review of Egypt's development. This issue, he said, is still being examined and no decisions have been made.

In response to a question on military cooperation between Egypt and France and whether the Mirage 2000 deal was mentioned, Dumas declared: While there was no specific discussion of military issues, the financial aspects of the Mirage deal were examined. The French minister announced that a high-ranking delegation will visit Paris in the near future to discuss this question and the payments involved.

Dumas also mentioned his talks with Dr Sultan Abu 'Ali, minister of economy and foreign trade, noting that they focused on Egypt's economic structure, investment policies, and commercial exchanges. France, he pointed out, is Egypt's second-ranking trade partner. Many contracts and projects have been implemented and there is much more expected for the future, he added.

Dumas also said that Egypt's relations with the EEC were discussed, noting that France will defend Egypt's demand that its volume of trade with the EEC remains intact. This is a fair and justifiable demand in view of Egypt's economic development needs.

Regarding France's view of Jordanian-Palestinian coordination and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation's visit to France, Dumas said that during its visit the delegation explained the content of the initiative made by Jordan's King Husayn and PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat. The delegation's visit was very useful, and the French Government has supported this initiative, Dumas added.

The French minister explained that the visit was useful in two ways. First, it helped to enhance an understanding of this initiative, and, second, it was in line with the way France acts in the EC. The EC countries, Dumas stressed, always consult each

other on major international issues. France and Italy, the French minister said, have received the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and will report on the Palestinian viewpoint to the rest of the EC members during their meeting in Luxembourg on 18 July.

Dumas emphasized that President Husni Mubarak's initiative helps to promote peace in the Middle East. When President Mubarak launched his initiative, in support of the initiative of King Husayn and 'Arafat, he stopped over in Paris where he received the backing of the French president and Government. The initiative, Dumas said, is a move in the right direction and is extremely fruitful.

On developments in Lebanon, Dumas said: We are greatly concerned about this problem. France has moral and historical interests in Lebanon, and has been doing its best to bring calm, peace, and security to Lebanon and to help this country maintain its independence and territorial integrity.

Egypt and France share identical opinions in this respect, Dumas said. He expressed his regret for any event that may lead to a deterioration in Lebanon.

Commenting on reports about nuclear cooperation between France and Israel, Dumas said that the problems concerning the agreement to set up a nuclear reactor in Israel were discussed. However, this issue is still in the preliminary stages and no progress has been made.

Iraqi Finance Minister Arrives in Cairo

NC111821 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1800 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Cairo, 11 Jul (MENA) — The Iraqi minister of finance, Hisham Hasan Tawfiq, arrived in Cairo from Khartoum tonight for a 2-day visit to Egypt.

In an arrival statement, the Iraqi minister said he will hold talks with Finance Minister Salah Hamid on coordination, cooperation, and the exchange of technical expertise between their two ministries. The Iraqi guest was welcomed at the airport by Samir Najm, head of the Iraqi interests section in Cairo.

Israeli Raids on Palestinian Camps Denounced

NC120645 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2230 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] In their 12 July editorials, *AL-JUMHURIYAH* and *AL-AKHBAR* denounce the barbaric raids launched on 10 July by Israeli military planes against the Nahr al-Barid and Al-Baddawi camps in northern Lebanon.

AL-JUMHURIYAH writes that Washington's silence over the Israeli raids suggests its tacit approval of this blatant terrorist act, if not its collusion. This encourages Israel to forge ahead with its aggressive and terrorist policy, which jerks the area out of the grasp of peace.

The paper describes Israel's action as an act of terrorism that has victimized innocent civilians. This type of terrorism may be even more pronounced than that of the hijacking of the TWA plane. The United States created a tremendous uproar over the hijacking in which only one person was killed, the paper notes.

U.S. silence over the raids can only mean that Washington is applying a double standard to its Middle East policies. The paper warns of the implications of such an attitude with regard to regional developments.

AL-AKHBAR writes that the Palestinians hardly regained their breath after the massacres by the Shi'ite Amal militias and the long-imposed siege on their West Beirut camps, when the Israeli raids on Al-Baddawi and Nahr al-Barid camps left 24 killed, including 6 children, and 30 wounded.

The paper pointed to Israel's announcement that the raids were in response to the two suicide operations carried out by the Lebanese resistance against Israeli positions and positions of the Israeli-sponsored army of southern Lebanon. The paper adds that the Palestinians living in Lebanon have become the target of reprisals, and the victims of lethal raids and devastating attacks. The paper concludes by noting that despite all of this, Damascus conferees called for disarming the Palestinians of the camps. They even had the nerve to accuse others of trying to liquidate the Palestinian issue.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Communique No 1,892

JN111704 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Communique No 1,892 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 11 July 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

A deep-rooted people led by President Saddam Husayn knows how to defend its sovereignty, security, and accomplishments. It also knows how to push the faces of the covetous aggressors, who are agents of Zionism and traffickers of backwardness, in the mud of continuous defeats. Our valiant Armed Forces daily confirm that those who insist on war and repeat aggression should pay an instant heavy price. By God, no matter how much they try they will only reap violent death that will come to their remnants everywhere and every time.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. In another miserable attempt to find petty hopes with which it can justify the continuation of war, the backward Khomeyniite clique sent its units to commit another aggression against our great borders in the heroic IV Army Corps sector. Our valiant men from the brave Hamzah Forces, led by Staff Brigadier General Gha'ib Ahmad Gha'ib, and from the heroic 805th Brigade, led by Colonel Tariq Nazim Muhammad 'Ali, assisted by Colonel Qasim Muhammad Haydar, and from the heroic 42d Brigade, led by Staff Colonel Muhan Hafiz Fahd, confronted them. Splendidly backed by our brave artillerymen, armor heroes, helicopter cavaliers, and valiant shock troops, our men waged a glorious battle worth adding to the immortal record of Saddam's Al-Qadisiyah. The men's determination, skill, and courage were clearly manifested in this battle. With God's help, the attacking force was crushed and completely wiped out. The situation was settled in favor of our great forces.

Enemy losses amounted to well over 300 dead and 400 wounded. A number of enemy troops, including one officer, were captured and a large quantity of weapons and hardware was seized.

May God bless you, men of the heroic IV Army Corps — command, officers, and soldiers — and may God bless all those who are steadfast in the trenches of glory along all the battle-fronts. God willing, victory will continue to be your lot; defeat will continue to be the lot of the aggressors. Whenever they try they will, by God, they only meet violent death and bitter humiliation, for this is the punishment of the unjust.

2. A brave force from one of our forward units in the operational sector of the heroic IV Army Corps, directly supervised by the Tariq Forces' Command, carried out a bold raid against enemy positions opposite our positions at 0120 today, 11 July 1985 [2120 GMT 10 July]. Following fierce fighting, characterized by our heroic fighters' determination to destroy the enemy in its positions, the raiding force managed to kill over 18 enemy soldiers, wound others, and destroy a number of its positions and equipment. Our hero fighters saw some enemy personnel flee the fire of Iraqi wrath in panic. All the soldiers of the force returned safely and successfully to their positions after carrying out their duty, praise be to God.

3. Our gigntic Air Force planes continued their bold, successful raids against enemy remnants, equipment, and troop assembly points in the norhern sector and the IV Army Corps sector, inflicting on them destruction in 167 combat missions, after which all of our aircraft returned safely to base, praise be to God.

4. The valiant helicopter cavaliers carried out combat missions against enemy remnants and troop assembly points in the IV Army Corps sector, destroying several enemy concentrations and equipment. The helicopter cavaliers returned safely to base after carrying out their duty, praise be to God.

5. Our forward units engaged enemy positions opposite them in the central sector of the operational theater with all types of weapons, killing six and wounding others. They also destroyed three infantry positions, one machinegun, and one medium machinegun emplacement and burned one hardware stockpile. One of our patrols in the same sector captured one enemy soldier.

6. Two Khomeyni Guards were killed, two rifles were captured, and one vehicle was destroyed in the northern sector of the operational theater.

7. One enemy tank was destroyed in the East Basra sector.

8. The forces of tyranny and aggression shelled Mandali with long-range heavy artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 11 July 1985

Maritime Target Attacked

JN120551 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0540 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Unscheduled announcement by military spokesman — read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Our valiant Armed Forces will remain a sword that will continue to put pressure on the necks of the enemies who covet our land and begrudge our development. The Iraqis' determination will remain the symbol of capability, dignity, and loftiness. While our able ground forces record the most splendid victories in the operation sectors, our valiant Air Force continues its heroic feats by inflicting the heaviest losses on the enemy.

Our brave hawks of the air carried out a successful raid against a large maritime target near Khark Island at 0615 [0215 GMT] today. After accurately and effectively hitting it, our air hawks safely and triumphantly returned to base, praise be to God.

[Dated] 12 July 1985

Egyptian Minister Continues Visit to Baghdad

Meets Saddam Husayn

JN111737 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1641 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Jul (INA) — President Saddam Husayn received here this evening Sa'd Muhammad Ahmad, Egyptian minister of state for manpower and training and president of the Egyptian General Trade Union Federation, and the accompanying delegation.

Sa'd Muhammad Ahmad conveyed the greetings of Egyptian President Husni Mubarak to President Saddam Husayn, who asked him to convey his greetings to his brother the Egyptian president. During the meeting, they discussed the existing brotherly relations between the two fraternal countries. President Saddam Husayn stressed the strength of the situation on the battlefronts against the Iranian regime's aggression.

The Egyptian manpower minister reiterated the stand of Egypt's workers and people in support of Iraq in its just war at the eastern gate of the Arab homeland.

Hasan 'Ali, Ba'th Party Regional Command member; the president's secretary; and Ahmad 'Alwan, chairman of the General Federation of the Iraqi Trade Union, attended the meeting.

Confers With Ramadan

JN111142 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1100 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, received Sa'd Muhammad Ahmad, Egyptian minister of state for manpower and training and president of the Egyptian General Trade Union Federation, today. They reviewed relations between the two fraternal countries and ways of promoting them in the sphere of trade unions and popular organizations in line with the march of joint Arab cooperation and coordination. The meeting was attended by Ahmad Muhsin 'Alwan, president of the Iraqi General Trade Union Federation.

Meets Labor Minister

JN111340 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1156 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Jul (INA) — Bakr Mahmud Rasul, Iraqi minister of labor and social affairs, today met with Sa'd Muhammad Ahmad, Egyptian minister of state for manpower and training and president of the Egyptian General Trade Union Federation, who is currently visiting Iraq.

During the meeting, they reviewed ways to promote relations between the two fraternal countries in the area of labor in the service of the Arab nation's supreme national interests.

Indian Deputy Foreign Minister Arrives

JN111140 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1100 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Indian Deputy Foreign Minister Nasindra Brasadjin arrived in Baghdad last night on a 3-day visit to Iraq. In a statemen to INA, the Indian official said he will hold talks with Iraqi officials on the topics that will be discussed at the nonaligned foreign ministers conference to be held in Luanda the first week of August.

Meets Tariq 'Aziz

JN111845 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1715 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Jul (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, received here this evening Nasindra Brasadjin, Indian deputy foreign minister.

During the meeting they discussed relations between Iraq and India and issues relevant to the Nonaligned Movement. The Foreign Ministry under secretary and the Indian ambassador in Baghdad also attended the meeting.

King Husayn Receives Yasir 'Arafat 11 Jul

JN111310 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn received PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat at Al-Nadwah Palace this afternoon. The meeting which was interrupted by a working lunch was attended by Zayd al-Rifa'i, the prime minister; Marwan al-Qasim, chief of the Royal Court; 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, court minister; 'Abd al-Wahhab al-Majali, deputy prime minister; Tahir al-Masri, foreign minister; Lieutenant General Tariq 'Ala' al-Din, director of the General Intelligence; and Raja'i al-Dajani, secretary general of the Royal Court.

The meeting was also attended by His Eminence Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih, the PNC speaker; 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Yahya, Muhammad Milhim, Jawid al-Ghusayn, PLO Executive Committee members; and Khalil al-Wazir, Fatah Central Committee member.

Further on Discussions

JN111517 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1505 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn received PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat at Al-Nadwah Palace this afternoon.

During the meeting, both sides made a comprehensive review of developments in Palestinian and Arab arenas and assessed Jordanian-Palestinian joint efforts, moves in the international arena, and the nature of these moves.

'Arafat arrived in Amman from Tunis today on a visit to the Kingdom that will last several days.

King Husayn Receives ROK Presidential Envoy

JN111329 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn received Pong Tu-wan, personal envoy to the ROK president and head of the Foreign Relations Committee of the ROK National Assembly, at the Royal Hashemite Court at noon today.

The ROK envoy conveyed to his majesty the ROK president's greetings and wishes of success. He also conveyed his country's support for King Husayn's efforts to achieve a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

The ROK envoy pointed out the importance of Jordan's leading role in peace efforts and his country's support for Jordan- Palestinian moves stemming from the 11 February agreement.

King Husayn expressed his appreciation for the ROK Government's stand and praised the friendly relations between the two countries.

Al-Rifa'i Receives Egyptian Minister 11 Jul

JN111249 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Amman — Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i received Egyptian Minister of State for Culture 'Abd al-Hamdid Radwan at his office this morning. Muhammad al-Khatib, minister of information, culture, tourism, and antiquities, the under secretary of the Egyptian Ministry of Culture, and the Egyptian ambassador in Amman attended the meeting.

Al-Rifa'i on Training Women in Popular Army

JN111303 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Amman — Prime Minister Zayid al-Rifa'i has affirmed that the orders and instructions regarding Popular Army training, particularly the training of females, are extremely precise and clear and that they are in complete harmony with the spirit and letter of the law.

In a brief speech delivered in this morning's Senate session under Hikmat al-Masri, Senate first deputy speaker, and in the presence of the ministers, Al-Rifa'i added that these instructions and orders fully take into account our traditions, ethics, and norms. He said that these orders and instructions dot the i's regarding the objectives and procedures of the Popular Army.

The prime minister referred to the circular issued by the commander of the Popular Army which stipulated the opening of special training centers for schoolgirls at their schools and within their curricula and under the supervision of school mistresses, female tutors, and physical training teachers. These conditions also apply to female volunteers.

The Senate approved the Popular Army law and a number of draft laws. It also transferred a number of draft laws to specialized committees.

SAWT AL-SHA'B on Syrian, Israeli Aims

JN110921 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 11 Jul 85 p 1

[Editorial: "The Gains of the Post-Israeli Invasion Period"]

[Text] The Israeli raids on the Al-Barid and Al-Baddawi camps in northern Lebanon have once again shed light on the concordance of the Syrian and Israeli objectives in Lebanon. The main objective at this stage is the destruction of the camps, and the destruction, containment, or removal of the fighting Palestinian force wherever it is present in Lebanon.

The second objective is the reduction of the Syrian and Israeli military burdens in Lebanon within the framework of a silent implicit agreement according to which Israel completes its withdrawal from Lebanon, reassured about the possibility of achieving the objectives it failed to achieve when its military forces were present in Lebanon. The Lebanese resistance in southern Lebanon vanished suddenly without a sign at a time when the Amal movement changed its objectives and made the

Palestinians in their camps the enemy to be chased instead of Israel's forces.

This strategic change in itself explains the forthcoming phase according to which Syria agreed to renew the mandate of the UN Forces in the Golan without any clamor. Syria has also started to withdraw half of its forces from the contact lines with Israel in a clear disengagement operation and as a clear guarantee for Israel's security demands in Lebanon, particularly in southern Lebanon.

Besieging the camps in Sidon, destroying the Beirut camps and attempting to liquidate them, as well as expelling the PLO forces from Al-Biqa' and the Israeli raids on the Al-Barid and Al-Baddawi camps are complementary steps having one objective, which is the Palestinian presence in Lebanon. In the midst of the new talk about Lebanese accord, it seems that the Palestinians' absence is a basic condition for the Israeli security demands on the one hand, and a basic condition for the Lebanese accord that is sponsored by Syria on the other.

Nevertheless, we still hear the media trumpeting about Damascus' eagerness over the Palestinian question and people, about the Damascus rulers' confrontation of the conspiracy of liquidating the Palestine question, and about Damascus' sponsorship of the Palestinian action. This is despite the fact that Damascus regards it as too much that the Palestinians should have an opinion regarding their cause, or a right to express their opinion about their issues, or that they should dare to adopt an opinion that Damascus does not favor.

The Arab citizen should become acquainted with the practical measures Damascus is taking against the Palestinians and their representatives and gatherings in Syria and Lebanon because they are evidence of the beginning of a phase in which Damascus will achieve the objectives that Israel failed to achieve during its invasion of Lebanon.

Does what we are witnessing these days represent the conditions of the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon? Is it true that Israel has withdrawn without achieving gains on the Lebanese land?

Names of TWA Hijackers Submitted to Authorities

NC120809 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0803 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] The following names of the hijackers of the American TWA airliner have been submitted to the responsible judicial authorities in B'abda: 'Ali 'Atwah, 'Ali Yunis, and Ahmad Gharbiyah. The names were submitted preparatory to pursuing them and to adopting the appropriate judicial measures against them.

Birri on Trying Hijackers

NC121142 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] The topic of the TWA hijacking is still being discussed. Amal Movement spokesman 'Akif Haydar has stated that Amal movement leader Nabih Birri does not object to handing over the hijackers for trial.

GDR Airline Resumes Flights to Beirut

LD110859 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0752 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Beirut, 11 Jul (KUNA) — The East Berlin Airlines resumed flights to Beirut today. This is the second foreign company to resume flights to Lebanon since the American Administration began its boycott of the Lebanese airport.

Lebanese Civil aviation sources have told KUNA that an Interflug plane, belonging to the East German Airlines, arrived in Beirut airport this morning marking the resumption of flights.

MEA Chairman Salim Salam told KUNA that the resumption of flights by the East German and Romanian Tarum flights to and from Beirut "constitute two positive steps supporting the Lebanese civil aviation in the face of the American measures."

The first civil helicopter service between Cyprus and Lebanon began yesterday. Informed sources have stated that the helicopter took off from the Lebanese port of Dubayyah for Larnaca, a flight of 50 minutes. The observers consider the inauguration of a civilian helicopter service between Cyprus and the eastern parts of Lebanon, which are under the control of the Phalangist militias, "tantamount to a boycott of Beirut Airport."

Karami on Coordination Committee, U.S. Aid

NC111252 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Press conference granted by Prime Minister Rashid Karami following a meeting with security officers in Beirut on 11 July; questioners not identified — recorded]

[Excerpts] [Karami] The situation in Lebanon demands constant attention and continuous work in dealing with security, political, economic, and social issues. If attention is now being focused on a given issue, this does not mean that other issues are being ignored. The Damascus agreement, which was issued on 9 July 1985, took note of all of these issues, defining the general means of dealing with them to achieve national salvation.

We held a meeting today with the Army commanders and the director general of the Internal Security Forces to discuss the tasks required of them and measures that can ensure the success of the Damascus plan.

This plan, which covers Beirut, the camps, and the international airport, will, if implemented fairly, inevitably achieve its main objective — the return of stability and peace to this society and our people, for whose comfort and dignity we are working.

The Coordination Committee that will assist in the implementation of the measures and goals contained in the Damascus statement has now been created as follows: Muhammad Qubbani, Haytham Jum'ah, 'Isam 'Ayn Turazi, Qabalan Qabalan, Muhammad Sa'id 'Akkam, Colonel Muhammad Farshuq, and Captain 'Umar Makkawi. This committee, which represents all influential forces and parties, will have the responsibility of cooperating with the legal security forces to accomplish its role and to end Beirut's suffering.

My optimism prompts me to emphasize that the support rendered by fraternal Syria — which must be given most of the credit and which played the primary role in helping us, under various circumstances and in the various stages, to rescue our country from its suffering — under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad, gives us hope for the future. We most express our thanks for the interest shown and support provided by our Syrian brothers.

As we have seen, whenever we agree on that which will achieve our interests, the enemy acts to frustrate our efforts. An Israeli air attack was carried out in the northern area, particularly in the area of the camps. Additional victims fell in this attack. It is important to realize that the enemy will not let us rest. We must join our efforts and forces in confronting these malicious designs. Victory is for the faithful, God willing.

[Question] When will the coordination committee meet, Mr Prime Minister?
[Karami] I have invited the coordination committee to meet in the government house at 1000 tomorrow.

[Question indistinct]
[Karami] The decision provides that, in addition to this committee, Syrian observers will support its work and accord it the facilities it requires. They will sit on the committee, and their role is a key one. We are satisfied that their presence will facilitate the achievement of our goals. There is no doubt that should they arrive in time; they will undoubtedly attend the meeting.

[Question] Would you comment on the U.S. Congress' decision to suspend aid to Lebanon?
[Karami] This aid has in fact been suspended since the abrogation of 17 May agreement. Since then, no funds have been allocated for any of the projects presented to them. Though they are officially announcing it only now, they actually suspended the aid long ago.

[Question indistinct]
[Karami] This is another matter. We hope that the Cabinet will convene, when circumstances permit, to resume its general responsibilities.

3,000-Man Beirut Security Force Planned

NC111736 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami chaired a security meeting today, which was also attended by the minister of defense, the chief of staff, and several other senior officers. The session's participants decided to establish a joint coordination committee which will implement the Damascus agreement.

According to the prime minister, the coordination committee will meet in Government House at 1000 tomorrow. Syrian observers will also attend if they arrive in time. He expressed hope that the Cabinet will meet to assume its responsibilities. He added: If we are truthful to ourselves, a radical and comprehensive solution will be included in the plan to save West Beirut.

It has been reported that the conferees decided to set up a 3,000-man force under the command of the prime minister and the minister of defense.

Our correspondent notes that Junblatt is insisting that Druze soldiers be included in the force. Sunni and Shi'ite leaders have also asked that their communities be represented. This means that the force being considered will act as a substitute for the 6th Brigade. That unit has been rejected because it is dominated by Shi'ites.

To consolidate the force, officers will be paid 1,200 Lebanese pounds, NCO's 700 pounds, and privates 500 pounds. This will be in addition to their basic wages.

According to well-informed sources, an officer presented a detailed report during the meeting on the deployment of illegal armed forces in West Beirut and on the number of gunmen in the area. The report stated that there are 1,200 regular Socialist Druze fighters; 5,000 Kurds, 'Arab al-Maslakh, and Palestinians operating under Junblatt's aegis; 900 individuals from Al-Murabitun; 14,000 Amal movement fighters; and 600 members of the Al-Asad squad in West Beirut. The report also included 1,500 men from Hezbollah; 300 Communist fighters; 550 gunmen from the Syrian Social Nationalist Party; 1,000 men from the Communist Action Organization and other smaller groups; and 500 members of Syrian intelligence commanded by a colonel. This is in addition to the 3,200 soldiers of the 6th Brigade, whose morale is now low.

'Military Strike Force' Assembles

NC111846 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] The coordination committee at Government House has invited all military men in West Beirut to report to its offices in Government House and in the Henry Shihab Barracks. They should bring their military identity cards and personal weapons with them. This is in preparation for the organization of a military strike force. The decision to establish this force was made in accordance with the resolutions adopted by the meeting of Islamic leaders in Damascus and by the Higher Security Committee chaired by Prime Minister Rashid Karami.

Karami Chairs Meeting of Coordination Committee

NC120838 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami chaired a meeting of the Coordination Committee at 1030 this morning. The committee is entrusted with supervising and following up the implementation of the resolutions passed during the Islamic conference in Damascus. The meeting was attended by Cabinet Secretary General Shafiq Munayminah; 'Uthman 'Uthman, director general of the Internal Security Forces; Staff Brigadier General Nabil Quraytim, secretary general of the Higher Defense Council; and 'Adil 'Usayran, minister of defense and agriculture. The following committee members also attended the meeting: Muhammad Qabbani, Qabalan Qabalan, 'Isam 'Ayn Turazi, Muhammad Sa'id 'Akkam, Major Muhammad Farshukh, and Captain 'Umar Makkawi.

The Syrian observers did not attend the meeting.

Beirut To Be Divided

NC121229 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami chaired a meeting of the Coordination Committee for West Beirut security at 1000 this morning. Sources close to the prime minister have said that it is likely that an Army force will soon be formed to supervise the implementation of the security measures.

Informed sources disclosed at noon today that Syrian Colonel Ibrahim Huwayji has been appointed chairman of the Syrian Observers Committee. He will be assisted by Syrian Lieutenant Colonel Sa'id Ibrahim, Major Husayn Watfi, Major Yusuf Ilyas, and Major 'Ali Yazbik.

Lebanese Major Muhammad Farshukh has been appointed as coordinator among the five observation committees which are chaired by Syrian officers.

The sources added that it has been decided to divide Beirut into five areas: Corniche al-Mazra'ah-al-Bastah, Verdun-al-Hamra', Al-Rawshah-Corniche al-Manarah, the combat lines, and Al-Awza'i-UNESCO-the airport-the camps. The last area will be under Huwayji's supervision.

Representatives of Amal, the Progressive Socialist Party, and the National Democratic Front will participate on the five coordination committees. The Islamic Grouping will be represented on the first three committees.

It has been learned that Minister 'Adil 'Usayran has requested that he be absolved from naming his representatives to the committees, and that he has asked Prime Minister Karami to speak on his behalf.

It has also been learned that it was agreed that the gunmen should start withdrawing as of 1800 this evening and that, according to the Damascus agreement, the gunmen's offices should be closed within 48 hours. Joint patrols will begin their patrols at 1800.

Two committees have also been formed; one will assess the damage caused by attacks and infringements on state and private properties, and the other will study the illegal occupation of apartments. All seizures of properties which took place after 6 February 1985 will be cancelled.

The Coordination Committee will meet on 15 July.

Party Leader Receives Palestinian Delegation

NC110906 Beirut AL-SAFIR in Arabic 10 Jul 85 p 4

[Excerpt] 'Isam al-Mahayri, leader of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party, received a Palestine National Salvation Front Delegation yesterday. The delegation was composed of Mahdi Busaysu, Fadl Shruru, and Harith Haydar. Dr Marwan Faris and Habib Kayruz, party secretaries for foreign affairs and radio and information, also attended the meeting. The two sides discussed the work of the committee entrusted with implementing the Damascus agreement on the [Palestinian] camps.

Al-Mahayri expressed his appreciation for the committee's work and for the facilities provided to it by all the parties concerned. He also expressed his appreciation for the Syrian contribution in terms of following up the committee's work and rebuilding what was destroyed in the camps. He affirmed to the delegation his party's readiness to participate in any effort that could help the committee to achieve the goals set for it in the Damascus agreement.

Al-Jumayyil Addresses Departing Envoys

NC111613 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil addressed 16 ambassadors today who have been transferred from our central administration to Lebanese missions abroad. The president stressed the importance of their national mission to defend Lebanon at the international level. He said: Our ambassadors must be Lebanon's messengers abroad, and not the representatives of a given sect or faction. Your job at this point in time is a very critical one. You should carry out your national mission, which is to be a messenger of Lebanon. You should convey Lebanon's message, which we want to spread throughout the world. Lebanon is a land of coexistence and unity. It is a proving ground where all factions live with one another and, as such, is a unique model for the world. You should embrace this spirit, and fully realize that service to one's own community, faction, or party must be in the interest of Lebanon as a whole.

President al-Jumayyil described his instructions to the departing envoys as identical to those of Prime Minister Karami. The President declared that he and Rashid Karami, the prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, are making every effort to save the country. He said they are also working to recover its real role in the Arab and international community, where Lebanon, with her liberal message and cooperation for peace, was a true pioneer.

The president added: We are certain that whatever proposals, adventures, and gambling we may face concerning the future of Lebanon and its people, whatever difficulties and lapses may arise, and regardless of the pressure exerted on a large number of factions, our faith in our homeland is great. This is so because our homeland has a great history and legacy, which are unaffected by the long years of war. In the end, Lebanon will be stable and united, as all our country's factions reject division, conspiracy, disintegration, and faits accomplis. We, the president, the speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, and the prime minister, are united in our march toward Lebanon's salvation. Our state and its citizens deserve this, as the majority of our noble people reject the fait accompli. This allows us to continue our fight against danger and conspiracy. It enables us to satisfy the interests of Lebanon and its people, Muslim and Christian alike, in the north, the south, the Al-Biqa', Beirut, the mountain area, and everywhere else in Lebanon. These places can survive only through faith. Our destiny calls on us to resist. We have pledged ourselves to this task, not only for the success of our march toward salvation, but also for that which is greater than salvation.

President al-Jumayyil emphasized the importance of Lebanon's diplomatic presence abroad. He called on the envoys to work in cooperation with their host states and with Lebanese communities there. He asked them to explain these guidelines to the people of the countries they have been accredited to. This will produce positive results that will be in Lebanon's interest, as those states and their people will understand us and the part we play. They will also help us overcome our ordeal and will understand the real situation in Lebanon, as opposed to what they hear in misleading campaigns.

The president noted that Lebanon can live only with love and affection. You should cooperate with Lebanese communities abroad and explain this fact to them. They will close ranks and support your work. Consequently, this will have an effect on our leaders at home. They will cooperate with one another for further good, unity, and reform. The president expressed his belief that the only way to preserve the self-determination of all parties concerned was at the national level, and not in factionalism or sectarianism.

Palestinian Reinforcements for Sidon Noted

NC111316 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Security reports from Sidon indicate that 'Arafat's group is involved in further training and regrouping. It has been learned, in this context, that Palestinian reinforcements are pouring in from the sea almost daily, heading for Sidon and the camps there.

Voice of Hope on Boobytrapped Car Blasts
JN101817 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 1500 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Excerpts] How cheap can heroism be when it is used as a false cover for crime, especially when the criminals falsify events and claim that their two boobytrapped cars were directed against army of southern Lebanon [ASL] positions and that these positions were completely destroyed?

To correct what was reported in the hireling and misled news media — the difference is not important — we must state the simple facts to expose the lies and claims of criminals who pose as heroes. Here are the facts of what had actually happened:

1. ASL security organs received information about a plan to send boobytrapped cars to ASL areas following the failure of attempts to penetrate those areas military.

2. Regarding the car that exploded at 'Ayn 'Alayh pass in Hasbayya, the fact is a Volkswagen station wagon stopped at the entrance of the checkpoint area with other civilian cars and trucks moving south from Al-Biqa'. Upon checking the identity of the driver, it was found that his official documents were incorrect. This raised suspicion about his identity. The driver asked to go back to the car to obtain other documents. When he arrived at the car, it exploded. The investigation is still in progress to determine if the dirver actually blew himself up or if his car was detonated electronically from a distance, as was the case in many such operations that were called suicide operations against ASL areas and IDF columns. Past investigations have proven that the cars were detonated electonically.

3. The operation, whose praises they are singing, resulted in the death of two ASL soldiers, who were the only ones present in the area, and 14 innocent people from different Lebanese communities in the south.

It is noteworthy that the explosion at that spot could not have killed a large number of soldiers, which shows that the operation was of a purely terrorist nature and that the purpose was to kill for the sake of killing. It could not have been of a military heroic nature, as they claim.

Finally, the initial investigation has proven that the driver of the boobytrapped car was a Syrian from Aleppo, which provides further proof — that is if there is any need for further proof — of Syrian interference and involvement in Lebanese affairs and tragedies. The fact that the driver was Syrian also explains why he did not care about innocent Lebanese victims. Since when has Syria cared about the security and safety of the different Lebanese communities?

We would also like to point out that the cowardly and crazy act that took place at Ra's al-Bayyadah was of a similar type. The car was suspected before it entered the checkpoint area. When it was ordered to stop, it exploded with the driver in it. However, it only caused slight injuries to three soldiers.

Staff Major General Antoine Lahd denounced the dastardly terrorist act that was imported from the north to disturb the calm enjoyed by Lebanese in ASL areas. Having failed militarily, they are now trying to transport terrorism to the south — the terrorism with which they succeeded in dominating other areas. Maj Gen Lahd affirmed that these cruel acts will not prevent the ASL command from continuing to look after the citizens' security. On the contrary, they will only make the ASL more determined to protect citizens' lives, honor, and properties.

Militia Deserters Surrender to Amal Movement
NC111705 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] According to travelers coming from Hula near the border, three of Lahd's militiamen stationed in the area deserted and surrendered to the Amal movement. They are: Hasan Shibib Qtaysh, 'Abd al-Karim Slim, and Ghazi Husayn 'Awad. This brings the number of militiamen who have deserted from Hula to 18.

The occupation forces then besieged the town and threatened the deserters' families. They said their homes would be destroyed unless they recruited others for the militia. The occupation forces arrested 10 young men from the town.

AL-QABAS Carries Khaddam's Remarks on Lebanon

GF111618 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 10 Jul 85 p 1

[Excerpt] At the conclusion of the expanded meeting of Islamic personalities in Damascus, Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam warned that his country would not allow the recurrence of clashes between sides of the same rank. He said: "Certain measures will be adopted against the guilty side and against any side that violates the agreement we hammered out."

Khaddam was quoted as saying: "We will no longer allow any party to provide assistance to the enemies of Syria — where such parties are definitely enemies of Lebanon — because striking at the unity of the Islamic rank implies striking at the Syrian initiative, the success of which we have been working toward for 10 years."

A source pointed out that Khaddam told the conferees that Syria had obtained the plan that triggered the camps war and also obtained photocopies of checks that were transferred to Lebanon to be used for striking at the Syrian initiative. Khaddam asked the conferees "to inform those" [not further identified] that they have to break their alliance with the supporters of Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] and Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], else they will not be allowed to stay any longer in Beirut.

The source added that Khaddam asserted to the conferees that Syria, after the expected meeting with members of the Lebanese front and in light of the resolutions that will be adopted after the next meeting, will impose through its various means and with the help of local powers a comprehensive blockade to prevent the dispatch of military shipments to any side in Lebanon.

He added that Syria also will keep an eye on shipments of weapons to the Lebanese Army "so that these weapons will only be used in the service of legitimacy, such a legitimacy that will adopt a nationalist line."

The source that quoted Khaddam neither elaborated on how Syria will deal with the Lebanese crisis in the future, nor on the foreign guarantees it received to temporarily close the Lebanese file. The "Lebanese front" did not react to or comment on the Damascus resolutions which accentuated "ending all forms of partitioning in the Lebanese state, the unity of the institutions, and the drafting of a new constitution that stresses Lebanon's identity and its national role."

Ba'th Party, CPV Sign Cooperation Agreement

JN111352 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1250 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Damascus, 11 Jul (SANA) — The Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] signed an agreement on party cooperation for 1985-1986 today. The agreement was signed for the Ba'th Party by 'Ala' al-Din 'Abdin, Ba'th Party Central Committee member, and for the CPV by Comrade Tran Huu Duc, Central Committee member.

In another development, Comrade Muhammad Jabir Bajbuj, Ba'th Party National Command member, received the Huu Duc-led CPV delegation today. Talks revolved around the developing friendly relations between the Syrian and Vietnamese people, as well as between the two parties. Talks also revolved around the joint struggle against imperialism, Zionism, and reaction.

Comrade Bajbuj explained to the guest delegation the nature of our people's struggle during the current phase of confrontation with imperialist schemes which are trying to impose capitulation on the Arab nation.

Comrade Huu Duc praised Syria's achievements under the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and its secretary general, struggler Comrade Hafiz al-Asad. He also asserted the need to develop friendship between the two parties.

AL-BA'TH on U.S. 'Official, Systematic Terror'

PM111113 Damascus AL-BA'TH in Arabic 7 Jul 85 p 2

[Ilyas Khuri "With the Events" column: "American International Terror"]

[Text] From Latin America to Southeast Asia, including Africa and the Middle East, the United States has left no faction or group hostile to any progressive regime without military, material, and political aid to destabilize that regime, undermine its independence, and strike at its policies of opposition to American imperialism.

Washington no longer conceals such actions. Indeed, under the Reagan administration it is proud of them and is trying to force its NATO allies and what it calls the "free world" to adopt them. A few weeks ago the CIA held a conference for the forces rebelling against the progressive regimes in Angola and Mozambique, and now U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz is heading for a long tour of Southeast Asia.

The most important objective of this visit, so it was officially announced, is to discuss means of supporting the rebels against the progressive regime in Kampuchea and to participate in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), allied against Vietnam, Kampuchea, and Laos.

This provocative tour comes at a time when tension in the area is heightening since the ASEAN countries, which revolve in the U.S. orbit, are rejecting all the initiatives and proposals being put by the three countries to ease this tension and establish a minimum of good-neighborly relations. On the contrary, the present U.S. policy is tending toward greater inflexibility and intransigence, which could lead to further armed clashes with dire consequences.

What is interesting here is that all the U.S. actions, to which all the meanings and concepts of terror apply, come at a time when the Reagan administration is escalating its malicious crusade against the progressive Arab forces on the pretext of combating "international terror."

This contradiction needs no explanation, because the U.S. Administration is employing official and systematic terror in the belief that the whole world is its own patrimony and that anyone

who tries to disobey it and free himself of its hegemony is an outlaw to be penalized most severely. What has been happening in Lebanon since the hijacking of the American plane is a proof of this U.S. mentality.

If anything, this goes to show that the United States is determined to go ahead with creating and exploding centers of tension throughout the world — something that requires all the world's people and its progressive forces to unite to confront the U.S. terrorist policy and put an end to it.

Further on Government-Histadrut Meetings

Peres-Histadrut Talks End

TA111625 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Excerpt] The working talks between the Histadrut and the government are continuing in Tel Aviv and Jerusalem now. The meeting between Shim'on Peres and the Histadrut leaders ended at the Prime Minister's Office about an hour ago. Our correspondent Yosi Qoren reports that the prime minister, together with Deputy Finance Minister 'Adi Amoray and Economics Professor Mikha'el Bruno, are currently examining the Histadrut's proposals for settling the crisis regarding dismissals and wage erosion. At the same time, the Finance Ministry director general and the head of the Histadrut's Professional Unions Branch are discussing the issue of wage erosion.

Histadrut and government representatives in Tel Aviv are currently discussing the Histadrut's proposals that civil servants resign voluntarily. Reference is to workers who want to retire early and workers who want to retire and receive compensation. The government representatives are, at the momentm opposed to letting such workers retire with advantageous terms.

Histadrut, Treasury To Meet

TA112018 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] The Treasury and Histadrut representatives will apparently hold another meeting at the beginning of next week to continue the discussion on dismissals in the public sector. Our correspondent Moshe Nestelbaum reports that the Histadrut is aware of the need to cut manpower in the civil service. A number of alternative proposals were raised, including a proposal to encourage voluntary retirement with increased compensation, early retirement, and a proposal by the Civil Servants Union secretary to decrease the salaries of workers instead of carrying out a large number of dismissals. However, the Treasury does not view this last proposal as practical and insists that dismissals be actually carried out.

Moda'i Describes Talks

TA111630 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1405 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Interview with Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i by 'Ido Tal; date and place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Moda'i] We are at the peak of the negotiations. As we have planned it, the success of the economic program rests on the overall results, not on any one component of the program. The Cabinet decision stipulates dismissals for 3 percent and a 3-percent erosion in salaries. But if we have another opportunity to play with the dice in order to get the same result, we will, of course, have to go back to the Cabinet and I assume that the Cabinet will accept it.

[Tal] Histadrut Secretary General Qeysar said there are no decrees for us; there are negotiations. Are there no decrees?

[Moda'i] You cannot lightly say that there are no decrees. How can one say they do not exist when they were approved and publicized following the Cabinet decision? Implementing them is another problem. As for implementing them, in view of the negotiations we are conducting and the attempt to hold a dialogue, we, the prime minister and I, have been given the authority that will permit us, if we decide it is necessary, to extend the date when the letters of dismissal are to be sent to all those who are under the state budget — that is, almost all the civil service. I hope that you and the public understand that the plan is not composed only of salary erosion and dismissals. That is only one of the components in it. The plan includes price freezes, another cut to the state budget, measures in the capital market, and measures in taxation. It is true that the public uproar is over salary erosion and possible dismissals, but that is not the substance of the plan.

[Tal] The question is, if you show flexibility on this issue, will this not damage the entire plan?

[Moda'i] We will not be able to show flexibility regarding the total contribution of each of the components, each of which is further split up into dozens of components. There is no point in flexibility there. But, as for the composition, as it is reflected in our discussion, there is a certain amount of flexibility there.

Compromise Evolving

TA120634 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] A compromise has been evolving in the course of the Histadrut-government negotiations, and it calls for a phased implementation of the dismissal plan. Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i has said that the accord with the Histadrut will be reached as early as the beginning of next week, and expressed his hope that there will be no reason to enforce the emergency regulations.

Levi Reiterates Opposition to Economic Plan

TA111920 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister David Levi said he warned against the economic plan but that his warning was ignored. According to Levi, he has no doubt how the Alignment would have reacted if the Likud members came out with such a plan. Minister Levi spoke before a meeting of Herut movement activists in Mezudat Ze'ev in Tel Aviv, which was convened to express solidarity with his opposition to the government's economic plan.

Shamir Remarks on Economic Plan, Jewish Underground

TA111135 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said this morning that the Likud's position is clear: support for the economic plan

presented by the finance minister and approved by the government. Shamir called on the public to support the plan to which, at the moment, there is no alternative. He added that although the plan contains several weak points, it is essential for national reasons that its aims be achieved.

Our correspondent Shalom Oren reports that the vice prime minister was speaking to the student union of BETAR alumni. On the issue of the Jewish underground, he said that illegal activity will not be condoned or tolerated. He added that the defendants are excellent people who were misguided in their actions. They must be given an opportunity to forsake this dangerous path, Shamir claimed, and therefore we will ask that they be pardoned.

Herzog on Handling Underground Appeals for Pardon

TA111448 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] The president of the state will discuss and handle each appeal for pardon submitted to him by the Jewish underground detainees separately and according to routine procedures. Our correspondent Moshe Nussbaum reports that several appeals for pardon from the detainees have recently reached the President's Office. Hayim Herzog has been discussing this issue with his advisers for the last 2 days and it was decided that the appeals by Jewish underground detainees will be handled no differently than appeals from other prisoners.

Shamir, Shapira Support Pardon for Underground

TA111918 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] A Cabinet minister and Knesset members [MK's] will take action to obtain pardons for the Jewish underground detainees immediately after their sentences are pronounced next week. MK Ge'ula Kohen told our correspondent in the Knesset Ya'aqov Ahime'ir that she will appeal to the government, requesting that a special pardon bill be submitted for the Jewish underground members. Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said today that he will ask that amnesty be granted to them. Minister Yosef Shapira will also do so; he has been handling this issue with the help of a small team which is examining a way to bring about a gradual amnesty according to the severity of the penalties given to the detainees.

In reaction, the Shinuy Movement has rejected outright the call to give a collective pardon to the Jewish underground members, saying that an immediate decision on a pardon would show contempt for the legal system and the justices. Citizens Rights Movement MK Yosi Sarid said this evening that law and order in Israel are on shaky ground, and that amnesty for murderers may break them down completely.

Our police affairs correspondent reports that political figures are pressuring the Prison Service commissioner not to separate those detainees who will be sentenced to life or long terms in jail and those who will be sentenced to shorter jail terms. The Prison Service commissioner told our correspondent that any detainee who is given life or a long jail term will be transferred to an appropriate prison, according to the criteria customary in the Prison Service.

Foreign Ministry Says Kimche 'Misquoted' on Shi'ites

TA120659 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 12 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] Contrary to numerous reports, Foreign Ministry Director-General David Kimche did not propose in Washington that Israel delay the release of the remaining Lebanese detainees pending the release of the seven Americans still held captive in Beirut.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Avi Pazner said yesterday that Kimche's remarks on this matter, which were made to *THE WASHINGTON POST* and accurately reported in that paper, were subsequently misquoted and misrepresented both in Israel and in the U.S. Thus, the State Department spokesman was asked to comment on the "proposal" last weekend — and duly rejected it. The result was embarrassment and perplexity in both capitals.

In an interview in today's *JERUSALEM POST* Magazine, Vice Premier Shamir disavows Kimche's purported "proposal," dubbing it the director-general's "personal idea." Pazner said that following Kimche's return this week, the matter had been clarified. He said Kimche had been asked by *THE WASHINGTON POST* "a hypothetical question": If Israel were asked to delay the release of the detainees to procure the release of the seven Americans, would it agree? The director-general's reply had been couched in the same hypothetical terms: Were such a request to be made, his personal assessment was that Israel would agree to it. Kimche had added that in his view the Shi'ite extremists who are holding the Americans would not be influenced by any such tactic.

Relations With Egypt in Tabah Growing 'Radical'

TA111225 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 11 Jul 85 p 3

[Report by Eytan Rabin]

[Excerpt] An internal report submitted yesterday by the Israeli liaison officer in Tabah, Major Dov Sherf, reveals that Israeli-Egyptian relations have become substantially more radical in the Tabah region. In a detailed report, Maj Sherf listed a large number of incidents that have occurred recently between Egyptian Coast Guard and Israeli yachts in the Tabah area. Sherf also reported on several cases in which the yacht owners were detained by the Egyptians.

U.S. Proposal on Romanian Trade Privileges Opposed

TA120405 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Israel is trying to foil a proposal in Washington to deprive Romania of its most favored nation status with regard to trade with the United States. Our correspondent Avraham Ben-Melekh has learned that conservative senators in Washington

have accused Bucharest of violating human rights and passing U.S. technological information on to the Soviet Union. Our correspondent points out that Israel would like these privileges to continue to be granted to Romania, because the latter is in effect Israel's only link with the Soviet bloc. In the past 5 months, only approximately 400 Jews left Romania — compared with 800 in the same period last year.

Dutch To Stop Moscow Representation Denied
TA111111 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1000 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] The Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman says there is no truth in press reports that Holland has threatened to stop representing Israeli interests in Moscow. The spokesman says that Holland fulfills this diplomatic and humanitarian role in the very best way, and the Israeli Government deeply appreciates this. The press reports followed yesterday's ceremony in the Knesset, when Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir granted Israeli citizenship to Jews in the Soviet Union who are refused exit visas.

France Seen Wavering on Sale of Nuclear Power Plants
TA120447 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0400 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] The negotiations between Israel and France on the sale of nuclear power plants have recently encountered difficulties that might sabotage the deal as a result of France's political wavering.

This was learned by our correspondent Gadi Sukenik. At the same time, sources dealing with the negotiations believe that these problems are merely temporary in nature and could crop up in any such negotiations. They expressed their hope that the negotiations would reach a positive conclusion.

Further on OAU Ministerial Meeting in Addis Ababa

Three Ministers Arrive

EA111343 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0900 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Foreign ministers of three countries arrived in Addis Ababa today to attend the 42d regular session of the OAU foreign ministers council, which opened yesterday.

The foreign ministers who arrived leading their respective delegations are those of Angola, Sierra Leone, and Algeria.

Mengistu Sends Message

EA111157 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1715 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Message from Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee, PMAC chairman and commander in chief of the Ethiopian Revolutionary Armed Forces, to the opening session of the 42d ordinary session of the OAU Council of Ministers, read in English by Ethiopian Minister of Foreign Affairs Goshu Wolde with phrase by phrase translation into amharic — recorded]

[Text] Mr Chairman, distinguished ministers, representatives of national liberation movements, honorable guests and comrades on behalf of the Workers Party, the Government, and people of Socialist Ethiopia, as well as on my own behalf I would like to welcome you all to our capital city to attend the 24d ordinary session of the OAU Council of Ministers.

As this meeting will not only primarily concentrate on political issues as usual, but will discuss the economic problems that are plaguing our continent, the severe drought situation, and present proposals by drafting an agenda, it is unique in nature and of great importance. Africa's economy, which is weak and backward due to the imbalanced system set up by world imperialism which has its roots in colonialism and neocolonialism, to gain maximum profit, has deteriorated further to a very sorry state as a result of the additional natural problem of drought. It is, therefore, at a difficult stage which more than ever before requires our joint attention and efforts. Due to the drought situation which has hit most parts of our continent, mother Africa's children are exposed to famine and suffering. Many have lost their precious lives. Although major efforts are being made by drought stricken countries to withstand this urgent and serious problem, it becomes clear how difficult it is to solve the problem when these efforts are viewed in the light of the scale of the problem and the economic backwardness of these countries.

We are very grateful for the assistance received from abroad, from all directions, as it has helped us to cope with the problem. To solve the escalating natural problem which is spreading in our continent, and its effects on the agricultural sector of the economy, our own efforts and sacrifices are imperative. Therefore, we have to combine our temporary priorities with our permanent goal to free ourselves from backwardness, and strengthen our joint efforts for a solution.

Participants of the session, comrades, Africa's economy in addition to being backward and undeveloped, is at a worrying stage due to various problems that are beyond our control. The main problems that have stifled the economic growth of our continent are the decline in the prices of our raw materials, the reduction in the volume of financial assistance, the rise in interest rates, and the accumulation of debts. It has not been possible to find a solution to these problems due to lack of necessary political goodwill on the part of the developed world.

As the gravity of the problem has attracted the attention of the international community, the 39th UN General Assembly exhaustively discussed the problem, agreed on measures that should be taken on an international scale, and passed resolutions. As developed countries and relevant international organizations have pledged to assist the efforts being made by African countries, we have to increase our joint pressure so that they take the necessary measures according to the resolutions. However, as the current world economic system is not suitable for African countries economies, effort to strengthen our cooperation on a continental scale should continue. In this respect economic activities in all parts of the continent are of great importance.

Currently there is cooperation through the regional organizations of our continent: that is the Economic Community of West African States, the South African Congress for Development Organization, the East and Southern Africa Preferential Trade Area, and the Economic Community of Central African States. We believe that the setting up of these institutions under the principle of the Lagos plan of action and self-help is a major step towards the establishment of Africa's Common Market and, subsequently, the Economic Community of Africa.

Numerous preparations have been made for this year's leaders summit to discuss our continent's economic situation. You have been presented with the reports showing the work done by the OAU preparatory committee and a report on the deliberations of the Ministerial Congress of the Economic Commission for Africa on various issues.

This meeting is expected to look into these and other documents, and present proposals on issues on which the leaders summit can pass resolutions. Because this meeting and the forthcoming leaders summit will focus on our continent's economic problems, I have so far addressed the council on our economic problems. However, focusing on our economic tasks does not mean we have solved our other problems, in particular the political ones. As we are meeting here today, the struggle to eradicate the atrocious fascist system of oppression and exploitation set up by the racist Pretoria government in South Africa and Namibia is escalating with a determination that was unexpected by the racists, and has never before been witnessed in the history of the country. On the other hand, the systematic acts of terrorism by South African racists who are mowing down our oppressed and exploited compatriots with bullets, attempting to hinder the quest for independence by the broad masses of Namibia, and destabilizing the governments of Frontline countries and other neighbouring states are known to all of you. Innocent black Africans were shot by soldiers of the racist regime at Uitenhage and other cities last March, just because they gathered to observe the 25th anniversary of the Sharpeville massacre.

In defiance of the resolutions passed by the United Nations on the issue of Namibian independence, the Pretoria regime has set up a so-called provisional administration in Windhoek which does not include SWAPO, the legal and sole representative of the Namibian people. This violates Security Council Resolution No 435 on Namibian independence. It was made clear that South Africa will not refrain from acts of provocation and terrorism when its soldiers were sent to Cabinda to blow up Angola's oil installations last May, its recent occupation of southern Angola and the acts of aggression and killing carried out in Gaborone in violation of Botswana's sovereignty.

I would like to state that South Africa's blatantly illegitimate and inhuman acts must be strongly condemned. When considered in the light of the continuous lawlessness of the South African Government in that part of the continent, the policy being pursued by the Reagan administration under the name of constructive engagement is of no use, beyond gaining time for the racist regime and facilitating its acceptance by the international community. However, it is clear that the racist government is getting close to its funeral as its fascist nature, inhuman acts, and illegitimate deeds are exposed.

It is impossible to stifle the struggle for independence being vigorously waged by the children of South Africa, or to prevent them from achieving victory. By analyzing this, the world community is currently strengthening its opposition to the racist South African Government. The fact that demonstrations and meetings were held throughout the world in opposition to the Pretoria government's system of racism and colonialism indicates that international cooperation is being strengthened to eradicate this inhumanity from the face of the world. Although Africa's struggle for independence is a historical fact that will not be held back by the intransigence (?and destructiveness) of the South African Government, we have a joint responsibility to speed up its consolidation.

In order to shoulder this responsibility, it is essential that Africa and the world community in general strengthen the support they provide in order to enable liberation movements to escalate the political and armed struggle and to enable Frontline and other neighboring states to withstand South Africa's destructive deeds. It is also necessary that cooperation continue. As our main instrument for achieving this honorable aim is our continental organization, we have to combine our efforts through the OAU to liberate southern Africa from colonizers and imperialist oppression.

Another major issue that has to be publicized on an international scale is the International Women's Congress currently held in Nairobi. It would be useful if the steps that should be taken by the 21st leaders summit in this respect were pointed out, by realizing the contribution of women to Africa's economic development and social progress and to further strengthen their participation.

Honorable participants, as you are entrusted with the heavy and historical responsibility of studying Africa's severe drought situation and serious economic problems, and formulating a brighter path, I am confident that your meeting will contribute toward this aim. Long live a strengthened OAU. Thank You. [Applause]

Council Approves Agenda

EA111348 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0930 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] The 42d regular session of the OAU Ministerial Council continued its work today by approving the agenda. In this respect the meeting listened to the report presented by Dr Peter Onu, OAU interim secretary general. Previously the meeting appointed teams that will specifically study the issues to be discussed at the meeting.

Onu Addresses Session

EA112214 Dakar PANA in English 1650 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Addis Ababa, 11 July (PANA) — OAU Secretary Peter Onu today appealed to member states to clear all their outstanding contributions to the Coordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa within the next few months and at latest by the end of the year. Speaking to the 42nd ordinary session of the OAU Council of Ministers meeting in Addis Ababa on liberation, Dr Onu said the total emancipation of the continent has always been a top priority and still remains the unfinished job of the OAU. He said the council should indulge in a soul-searching exercise on why we have not been able to do what we have all recognised and accepted as our responsibility to shoulder.

The report of the Coordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa on our performance, in spite of repeated appeals by both the council and the assembly, shows a lack of any serious engagement on our part, he said. Referring to remarks made by OAU Chairman Julius Nyerere, in his address to the 44th session of the liberation committee this month, Dr Onu said the total assessed contributions to the liberation committee of the OAU amounts to just 3.3 million U.S. dollars, which is a ludicrously small sum. He said at the end of May 10th OAU member states were up-to-date with their contributions and 33 states were in arrears.

Dr Onu said for almost three years now the OAU has used every weapon in its diplomatic armoury both at the bilateral and multilateral levels to ensure Namibia's independence. He blamed both Washington and Pretoria for delaying Namibian independence by insisting on the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola as a quid pro quo for implementing of UN Security Council Resolution 435/78.

In his report on decolonisation, Dr Onu said U.S. President Reagan's insistence on the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola stems from what the U.S. sees as strategic considerations. U.S. policy makers see the presence of Cuban troops in Angola as an extension of Soviet influence in the region, he said. On the other hand, South Africa's attitude is based on the fact that it derives considerable wealth from Namibia and has always wished Namibia to become a province of South Africa, he said. South Africa has consistently sought excuses to delay its withdrawal from the territory. When all outstanding issues seemed to have been resolved, South Africa is demanding the withdrawal of Cuban troops. Dr Onu said if the Cuban presence constituted any threat to the security in the region Pretoria would have been the first to raise it. He condemned South Africa violence against

the people of Uitenhage, Lesotho and Botswana and its continued intimidation of other Frontline States. He called on member states to do more to assist these countries. The oppressed people of South Africa are looked up to us for support, we must not fail, he said.

Onu Views Refugee Situation

EA112224 Dakar PANA in French 1645 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Addis Ababa 11 Jul (PANA) — The OAU interim secretary general, Mr Peter Onu has said that the dual problem of drought and famine has provoked the displacement of nearly 10 million Africans. He said this on Thursday during his address to the 42nd ordinary session of the OAU's Ministerial Council. He said that the refugee problem has added weight to the burden of the countries which grant asylum, adding that it was the duty of Africa to draw the attention of the international community to the trials of the refugees and their countries of asylum. We must translate the principle of burden-sharing into concrete terms, he added.

Besides the problem of drought refugees, Africa is also faced with the problem of political refugees according to a report by the OAU Secretariat circulated at the meeting. The report stated that people flee coups d'etat, ethnic conflicts, terrorist activities, the violation of human rights and violence of a religious nature. However the most prominent ones are those from occupied or dependant territories, states the report, which quoted the example of the apartheid system as one of the main cause for refugees in southern Africa.

The report recommends the creation of an African center for research and popularization of topics related to refugee problems, refugees and human rights, and the population movements provoked by man and the nature. The document also recommends the creation of political and socioeconomic institutions aimed at finding a solution to conflicts created by racial, ethnic, religious, and ideological differences. Finally, the report invites states to avoid interfering in the internal affairs of other countries.

Tanzania's Mkapa Gives Speech

EA112228 Dakar PANA in English 1918 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Addis Ababa, 11 Jul (PANA) — The OAU Steering Committee today called for an international conference on Africa's external debt. Speaking to the 42d ordinary session of the OAU Council of Ministers, the chairman of the committee, Tanzania's foreign minister Ben Mkapa, said the conference would look into the setting up of a suitable framework for tackling Africa's debt within the context of the continent's economic development needs. Such a conference would advance Africa's collective bargaining power in an effort to achieve better terms and conditions from donor countries, he said. This is something our Latin American colleagues have managed to achieve, Mkapa pointed out.

The OAU Steering Committee has charted out the agenda and recommendations for the forthcoming OAU economic summit. The committee which met twice in Addis Ababa is composed of Algeria, Ivory Coast, Tanzania, Cameroon, Zimbabwe, Senegal and Nigeria. Mr Mkapa was submitting the committee's report to the Council of Ministers for approval.

He said the total external debt of all African countries was estimated at $155 billion at the end of last year and it was expected to exceed $170 billion by the end of this year. In 1982 Africa's total debt was 51 percent of its gross national product rising to 59 percent in 1983.

Mr Mkapa said that although there have been internal causes for this alarming situation, it was external factors which have largely contributed to the ever-increasing volume of Africa's external debt and the heavy debt servicing burden. He noted the deteriorating terms of trade and the consequent reduction in total export earnings, protectionism and restrictive trade practices in the markets of developed countries as some of the major causes for Africa's external debt.

Mr Mkapa said Africa had the potential to feed itself, adding that what was urgently required was the formulation of appropriate strategies and policies, including incentive measures, which would encourage the judicious exploitation of this potential. In view of the urgency and importance of the food question, Mr Mkapa said the Steering Committee was recommending the adoption of a special program of action for the improvement of the food situation and rehabilitation of agricultural development.

He said at the national level it was recommended that an early warning system, which would greatly improve a country's preparedness to deal with food emergencies, be established. At subregional and regional levels, the special program drawn up by the committee calls for cooperation among national early warning units and the establishment of multinational logistics coordination mechanisms.

At international level, the Steering Committee recommended the establishment of high level permanent machinery to coordinate the position of African states. For this purpose, Mr Nkapa said, a 12 to 15 member-state multidisciplinary Steering Committee would be set up which would be responsible for any issues submitted to it by the assembly of heads of state and government or the current chairman.

On destabilization activities conducted by apartheid South Africa, Mr Mkapa said member states should render material and financial assistance to each southern African state especially those that are landlocked.

ALGERIA

Human Rights League Chairman Arrested 11 Jul

PM120853 Paris LE MONDE in French 11 Jul 85 p 3

[Frederic Fritscher report: "Ali-Yahia Apprehended"]

[Text] Is the Algerian Human Rights League already at odds with the authorities 10 days after its formation? Abdennour Ali-Yaha, its chairman, was apprehended by the police at 1900 on Tuesday 9 July as he left his office in downtown Algiers. A relative of the lawyer, contacted by telephone, confirmed that he had been arrested, specifying that "men had come to his home the same evening to fetch his drugs — Ali-Yahia is diabetic and his state of health requires daily care — to take them to him at the central police station where he is being held."

It seems that Ali-Yahia's problems are connected with the explanations he requested from the Algerian authorities about the arrest on 5 July of young "sons of martyrs" who wanted to lay wreaths at the war memorial separately from the official commemoration.

According to our information, 12 people were still being held on Tuesday evening, and not 6 as was originally thought. They include, in particular, Arezki Abboute, a trade unionist and member of the league's leadership committee; Noureddine Ait-Hamouda, son of Colonel Amirouche and founder member of the league; and Arezki Ait-Larbi, brother of Mokrane Ait-Larbi, deputy chairman of the league.

Ali-Yahia, whom we met in Algiers last week, told us he was optimistic about obtaining Interior Ministry consent to the Algerian Human Rights League. He pointed out that the League's rules were in full accordance with the Algerian constitution, which "proclaims all freedoms," specifying that "finally Algeria, like Morocco and Tunisia, will have its league to help safeguard everybody's dignity and freedom."

Ali-Yahia is 64, a former secretary general of the General Union of Algerian Workers and minister of public works and reconstruction, was then Boumediene's agriculture minister; he had already been in prison for 5 years before independence, and was again imprisoned in October 1983. At that time he was accused of being involved in arms trafficking on the Franco-Belgian border. But there was little evidence, and the case prompted an outcry in Algeria, where 2,700 people signed a petition calling for his release. He was released on 14 May 1984, 8 months after his arrest, without being tried.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Palestinian Figures

LD112003 Tripoli JANA in English 1840 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Al Bayan Al Awwal, Shawal 24, July 11, JAMAHIRIYAHNEWS AGENCY - The leader of the revolution received this evening Ahmad Jibril, the secretary-general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, and Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha], the member of the Palestine National Salvation Front.

Yugoslavia's Kovacevic Ends Visit 10 July

LD110952 Tripoli JANA in English 0820 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Tripoli, Sahwal 24, July 11, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY Mr Zivorad Kovacevic, the member of the Federal Executive Council in the Republic of Yugoslavia left Tripoli yesterday after noon at the conclusion of his visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah during which he held talks on strengthening and consolidating the existing cooperation relations between Yugoslavia and Jamahiriyah.

JANA Comments on Reagan's Speech on Terrorism

LD101647 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Excerpt] The U.S. President, Reagan, waged a ruthless campaign on what he termed international terrorism during his address the day before yesterday before the American Bar Association. In his campaign Reagan concentrated on the Jamahiriyah and Iran describing them as the biggest pillars for international terrorism. The JANA international affairs editor commented on these shaky fabrications saying:

It is neither surprising nor new for such extreme statements to be uttered by the current President of the United States, Ronald Reagan. They contain what can be explained as a declaration of war against the Jamahiriyah with the aim of (?harming) the Great Al-Fatih Revolution and its leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

This revolution, leader, and the new Jamihiriyah society epitomize the attracting pole in the international arena and impose its existance on the movement of history the occurences of events in harmony with the nationalist, religious, and humanitarian factors from which stem the movement of the revolution, its courses, and the decisions of its basic people's congresses. [Sentence as heard]

President Reagan like other former presidents such as Nixon, Ford, and Carter, has maintained that his slander, economic boycott, and provocations against the Arab Libyan shores should be coupled with a wave of malicious propaganda campaigns aimed at distorting the Jamahiriyah and the Arab Libyan people, and the crystalization of American public opinion prepared to accept the legitimacy of any military adventure against the Jamahiriyah.

This is the same course pursued during all previous aggressive military adventures of which the Vietnamese swamp was a stark example in the 60's and the recent invasion of Grenada .

MAURITANIA

Communique Issued on Malian President's Visit

AB092120 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT 9 Jul 85

["Final" communique on Malian President Moussa Traore's official visit to Mali issued in Nouakchott on 8 July]

[Excerpts] At the invitation of His Excellency Colonel Maaouiya Ould Sid'Ahmed Taya, CMSN chairman and president of the Republic of Mauritania, His Excellency General Moussa Traore, secretary general of the Malian People's Democratic Union [UDPM] and president of the Republic of Mali, paid a working and friendly visit to the Islamic Republic of Mauritania from 8 to 9 July 1985.

During the visit, the two heads of state held fruitful discussions and reviewed all the areas of the privileged cooperation existing between the two countries. The two countries' delegations held a working session during which they examined all the issues of interest to the cooperation existing between the two countries. In addition, the two heads of state exchanged views on the economic and political situation in Africa and in the rest of the world. They paid particular attention to the economic situation prevailing in the subregion — a situation characterized by persistent drought and desertification. The two heads of state expressed their great concern for the gravity of these two phenomena and promised to make joint efforts at the subregional, regional, and international levels in order to fight these calamities.

Analyzing the situation in the West African subregion, the two heads of state hoped that the SDAR issues would be finally solved in accordance with the resolutions of the OAU. Concerning Chad, the two heads of state decided to pursue their efforts in order to achieve national reconciliation and to restore lasting peace to this brotherly country.

Concerning the situation in southern Africa, the two heads of state once again condemn racist South Africa's apartheid policy and its recent activities which are liable to compromise progress in the process of finding a final solution to this painful problem. To this effect, the two heads of state renew their support for the struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO, their authentic representative.

Referring to the situation in the Middle East, the two heads of state deplore the continued hostilities in Lebanon and hope that the factions will find a rapid solution so as to create favorable conditions for strengthening the front against the Zionist enemy. The two heads of state reaffirm their unflinching support for the Palestinian people who have been fighting for their right to self-determination under the leadership of their sole legitimate representative, the PLO.

Concerning the situation in the Gulf, the two heads of state urgently appeal to the warring sides, Iran and Iraq, to cease their hostitlities in order to find a negotiated solution to their fratricidal conflict. The two heads of state encourage mediation efforts made to this effect.

Examining the economic aspect, the two heads of state express great concern for the nefarious effects of the difficult international economic situation on the African Continent. The two heads of state express the hope that the deliberations of the 21st OAU summit will create positive solutions for the numerous problems caused by the difficult economic situation facing African countries particularly. The two heads of state express satisfaction with the fraternal and friendly atmosphere that reigned during their discussions as well as with the identity of views on all the issues discussed.

Gen Moussa Traore, the UDPM secretary general, invited his brother and friend, Col Maaouiya Ould Sid'Ahmed Taya, the CMSN chairman and president of Mauritania, to pay an official visit to the Republic of Mali. The invitation was accepted with pleasure and the date will be fixed later through diplomatic channels.

Issued in Nouakchott on 8 July 1985

[Signed] For the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, by Col Maaouiya Ould Sid'Ahmed Taya; and for the Republic of Mali, by Gen Moussa Traore.

MOROCCO

King Hassan II Addresses Nation 8 July

LD092041 Rabat MAP in Arabic 0900 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Excerpts] His Majesty King Hassan II has stressed that Morocco continues to adhere to its call for the convocation of an emergency Arab summit to examine the Palestinian issue as it is posed on the Arab level, and not only inside Lebanon.

In a speech relayed live yesterday from the Royal Palace in Casablanca by radio and television on the occasion of his majesty's birthday, the Moroccan monarch said that his invitation is not an interference in Lebanon's internal affairs and added that Morocco has always respected that Arab country's sovereignty.

The Moroccan monarch also announced the opening of a new national loan to meet the needs of Western Sahara. His Majesty explained that this loan is distinguished by the fact that it will be repaid with the currency used by subscribers and also that it is open to Moroccans and foreigners on an equal basis.

The Moroccan monarch's speech follows: "It has become a custom for us to meet on this day to exchange congratulations and stress our determination to realize ambitions and expectations so that we may always advance on that both reassuring and strong line to build our Morocco day after day and year after year; this is also so that we may be reassured by the end of this century and leave work, edification, and planning for which we are thanked and lauded by future generations. I tell you, dear people, that we meet to exchange congratulations and affirm our determination to reach our ambitions, objectives, and expectations, and, in this brief address, I am going to review several points related to these hopes and expectations. These will only deal with your life of today and tomorrow in the hope that we will perhaps be able to remain at our level thanking Almighty

God and lauding our own action, despite the increasing population and the economic crisis throughout the world.

As you know, dear people, a loan was taken at the national level in the last weeks or the last months. The state was hoping it would bring it ten billion centimes, but to our pleasant surpise we found, dear people, that you had offered a loan of 45 billion centimes to the state. This indicates many things:

— first, its confidence in your action;

— second, it shows you are reassured about your future; and

— third, you want to rebute the lie being spread by your enemies and opponents that Morocco is paralyzed, that it has been bled white and that the Moroccans' economic, financial, and currency potentials have been wasted and lost in the Saharan sands.

There could not have been a better response than the one you gave, dear people. It truly has transpired that you are capable of refuting the allegations despite all the conspiracies and plots surrounding you, and come up with irrefutable evidence to expose the lie completely and definitively.

This was in March during which we paid a visit to our Saharan provinces and it was only after 15 days. [Sentence as received]. Perhaps you cannot attach importance to this fact and draw the necessary conclusions from this confidence and new breath you have given to yourselves, and which you have turned against your enemies and pleasantly surprised your friends. After these pleasant results, for which we thank God and laud him, I have thought about opening a new national loan which we will call a laon for the needs of the Sahara. As you know, the Sahara's needs are varied. I cannot confine them to this or that domain. But, at any rate, and thanks be to God, the needs of the Sahara do not cause money to be wasted. Quite the contrary: Whenever we meet the needs of the Sahara, that region shows that it is worth it, that it is worthy of citizenship, and that miricles are expected from it.

For instance, and regarding the last loan, we see a town like El-Aioun that contributed an amount to this loan that put it in the 10th or 12th place, i.e., more than towns reputed for agriculture and containing cattle stock and irrigation. El-Aioun follows directly after the cities of Casablanca, Rabat, Meknes, Marrakech, Fes, and Knitra. If anything, this shows that whereas the needs of the Sahara are the needs of the moment, meeting them will make the Sahara generous. It will give us back whatever we give it, and its population will give it back to us either materially, or by adhering to their citizenship, or in both ways.

As you are aware, the Sahara's needs are varied and are not confined to civilian and military aspects. We have nothing to hide in this regard. Because of the military hardware we have lost or that which has become obsolete, and in order to keep pace with modern technology, we have decided to develop our Army not only for the sake of the Sahara but also to preserve the level of the Moroccan Army and the level of its reputation. The development will cover both men and machines.

But the Sahara's needs are not confined to this. The Sahara needs towns and ports. It is for this reason that I propose to launch a national loan that we will call the "The National Loan for Meeting the Sahara's Needs." However, this national loan will have the following distinguishing characteristics:

1. It will be like the preceding one, for a period of 3 years;

2. It will carry an interest of 14 percent, just like the preceding loan; and

3. It will be tax exempt.

What is new about this loan? The new aspect, naturally, will be that it is open to all Moroccans whether residing in Morocco or abroad. By this I mean Moroccans living in France, Belgium, Netherlands, Canada, and other countries where our citizens may choose to reside. As you know, allegiance between the King and his subjects never ceases. Thus, Moroccans, wherever they may be, have the opportunity to participate in the loan. But what is new regarding this loan is that when the contributions are repaid to the investors after 3 years plus the 14 percent accrued interest, the repayment will be in the same currency as the contribution was made. Thus, if the subscription to the loan was in French francs, the replayment will be in that currency. If a contribution is made in any European currency such as the currencies of the Netherlands, Belgium, or Germany, repayment will be in the same currencies. Non-Moroccans subscribing to the loan will also be repaid in the currency in which they subscribed, be it dollars or any other currency.

Furthermore, the national loan will not be confined to Moroccans inside or outside Morocco alone, but will be open for all non-Moroccans with capital to invest, and for those foreign companies which have confidence in Morocco and the Moroccan people. I do not mention the Moroccan regime, because I see no difference between the Moroccan people and the Moroccan regime. The people chose this regime.

I am confidence that we have foreign friends on all continents with the confidence in us and trust in our social and popular bases and historical assets to subscribe to the loan. I am confident that this loan will meet with a bigger success than we can ever expect.

So that the matter can be well organized and implemented as it should be, we decided not to open this loan until the second half of September, so that individuals will have finished their holidays and returned from their travels, and so that our citizens and foreigners, or our citizens residing abroad, can understand and perceive the benefits and importance of this loan from the financial and moral points of view.

The state — when I say state I mean the parliament — the legislative body, and the government, the executive body, with their authority is issuing laws, and above them your obedient servant, do not only discuss how to obtain and collect money, but also how to make you happy and open the doors to fulfill your aspirations and hopes.

Dear people, as you have seen or heard, parliament approved a number of laws last week before concluding its session including two very important ones which I place on the positive side. Not the side on which Moroccans give to the state, but the side on

which Moroccan citizens take, so that their scope of possession and the scope of their financial comfort widens.

The first law concerns construction. As you are aware, because of our needs in the field of construction and housing in Casablanca to abolish the tin slums and to encourage construction, in 1981 we exempted from some taxes anyone who built a house or a block of flats for housing. However, we have discovered that the law is somehow incomplete. I will try to explain in 2 minutes that which was not explained to you, which you did not understand very well, or which was not explained to you very well.

What are the advantages of this law? First, this law is not restricted to only 15 years, which end in 1996. No. It will continue forever from now on.

Anyone, who secures a construction license will remain exempted from taxes for 15 years. With regard to individual housing: Housing has a beginning and an end, its end being that the house is ready. But the beginning is to purchase the land and to find it equipped for this. That is why we exempted the citizens who have the land, from water, electricity, and street paving taxes. People will work harder because of this. More important than this is that the person who divides the land and sees the parts equipped with streets, water, and electricity, will have to reduce the price of the land when exempted from taxes. With this, individual housing will be exempt from taxes, and will also benefit from the tax exemption vis-a-vis the price of the land, because the owner of the equipped land will have no excuse for selling his land at a high or prohibitive price because of his exemption from taxes for 15 years.

Finally, in view of the expansion of activities, the settlement of a number of foreign visitors in Morocco, and the economic and financial activity our country is witnessing, Morocco requires not only houses but also offices and buildings. Because of the growing number of cars and the fact that even people with average salaries borrow money to buy cars, the need for garages has particularly increased for people living in high-rise buildings. It is not now acceptable to have buildings without garages.

Because of this, we have decided to include offices in the exemption from taxes to encourage building and to respond to the wishes foreigners have expressed for locating offices and companies here. There is a great deal of financial and economic activity. In this way we are also making it easy for a Moroccan to have a place to keep his car.

Thus, dear people, this law which the parliament approved last week is a positive one that will provide job opportunities in the construction sector.

The new law will create jobs for a large number of people because all these activities will witness great movement. We now need no less than 1.5 million housing units. The state alone cannot provide this number of houses; hence, the state can only meet part of the need and facilitate the building operation for the people.

There is yet another law which parliament approved and which was not given the necessary publicity. It is the law dealing with donations.

I have noticed that the number of people making religious trusts in recent years has been diminishing. This has harmed not only the trusts but also their incomes. Does this mean we no longer have people disposed to do good? Does this mean that the people no longer wish to make trusts for orphans or for brides who cannot finance their weddings?

I have noticed that people refrain from making trusts, and that despite the efforts we have been exerting, the field of trusts has been shrinking instead of growing. I also have noticed that taxes are imposed on the donors and trust creators. If a citizens donates 100 million centimes to a charity organization, the Taxes Department imposes a tax on it. If a citizen wishes to help a recognized private school his donation is subjected to tax. But now donations and trusts are tax exempt under the new law.

Another very important field remains. It concerns the current chaos within the professions. To be more specific, we adopted a new policy for vocational training this year. The final step for vocational training is that the person who trusts our profession and sees manual labor as honest work, which it truly is [words indistinct] at that time. The difference between vocational training and the new and old professions is that the certificate which is given to the person does not qualify him to be an apprentice to learn shoemaking or tanning, but qualifies him to be a first class apprentice only separated from the skilled worker by some practice. But, in exchange for this, the professions must organize themselves. For instance, not everyone has the right to open a workshop to repair television sets. The majority of these people damage the sets. Television did notexist in the past.

Therefore, we decided to carry out a test operation in a province of the Kingdom. We chose the Province of Meknes. Why Meknes? Because it is a province that contains a reasonably diversified industry, good commerce, and agriculture suitable for an agricultural industry or industrial agriculture. We will open a dialogue between the professions and the governors, and will study each profession on its own. When we draft the basic law, we will compare it to the laws of other countries, taking into consideration that Morocco has its special nature and special standard. Then this model experiment, which we will carry out in Meknes, will be applied to all of the Kingdom's provinces. The quicker we implement this matter, the happier the vocational training schools' graduates will be in their choice of professions. Work and professions are honorable. In addition, those who wish to go to vocational training next October will be confident and convinced that their period in vocational training schools will not be wasted, but will be fruitful invested capital.

Finally, dear people, you should know that, in addition to the heavy rains, another reason for this agricultural season's good crop was the cultivation operation we conducted last year, at about this time. This doubled our yield in some cases.

As you may recall, I met with members of the Peasants' Association Board in Casablanca last year and asked them to exert special efforts this year so that we would cultivate 1 million hectares of grain. We are now undertaking this operation and have at hand 10,000 tractors and sufficient fertilizer and seeds in addition to goodwill. We must mobilize ourselves for this project, because if the 1 million hectares operation succeeds, we

will save 1 billion centimes of hard currency, and instead of meeting only 25 percent of our grain needs we will meet 75 percent. We will also prove to all that Moroccans win when faced with a challenge.

We have noticed that drought strikes Morocco once every 20 years. The drought we faced during the past 4 years was exceptional, the like of which occured only in the 16th century in the era of the Sa'diyeen and the troubles that took place in Morocco.

Now, thank God, we have emerged from the difficult 4 years and will be entering the 20 rainy years. Within the 20 years, the population of Morocco will reach over 40 million. We will then face 3 or 4 years of drought, but it will not be like the present drought.

Thanks be to God, we will be safe from catastrophes like those we have seen. But this safety is a temporary one. Hence, all the state's institutions concerned with water should work diligently to discover new water sources, conserve, and made good use of available water resources.

Does this mean that Morocco is not interested except for its internal problems? Does this mean Morocco is isolated from what is happening around it? No. On the contrary.

When we call for an emergency summit to study the issue of the Palestinians in Lebanon we do not mean in particular the issue of the Palestinians in Lebanon; we mean the fever which has spread through this tragedy to all parts of the Arab body. This fever has a particular symptom in each part of the Arab world. Even those who do not feel it in a clear way can feel it in their hearts. Why? Because we cannot remain spectators looking at what is happening in front of us, and because this will have repercussions whether we like it or not. The regime or country which says I am close to Lebanon or far from it and nothing will happen to me is a liar or mistaken. The country who says this matter is happening in Morocco, and I am an Arab country from the east and nothing will happen to me is mistaken. Those who say we will leave Iraq, whose blood is hemorrhaging, alone are wrong. When we called for an emergency Arab summit to discuss what is happening to the Palestinians in Lebanon, this was not an example of interference in Lebanese affairs. We respect Lebanese sovereignty and are always for it. But everyone, and our Lebanese brothers first of all, must know that this fever from which they suffer concerns an issue that is not Lebanese. The Palestinian issue is an issue for all Arabs. The Palestinian issue as a whole is now an emergency issue. Therefore, Morocco still calls for an emergency conference to look into the Palestinian issue and the Arab atmosphere. This will be the year for an important international movement. As an Arab, I hope that when the meeting convenes the Arab nation will have closed its ranks, stand on its feet, and contribute to and not receive what is imposed upon it regarding the agreements reached at the summit. The best thing to contribute with is prior unity around the aims, and to remain faithful to these aims.

Then, when the Palestinian entity stands on its own feet and the Palestinians exercise their right to self-determination, we, the Arabs, can give ourselves 15 years to fight among ourselves.

We, Arabs, will agree to fight among ourselves for 15 years and even those with no quarrels with their brothers, will start a quarrel without a valid reason.

But as long as the problem remains unsolved, we may have bilateral problems. However, it is utterly wrong for us to have axes, blocs, or fronts in the face of the basic Arab cause. Otherwise, we will by lying to ourselves and irresponsible toward ourselves.

My words are responsible words. Externally, Morocco still insists on holding an emergency summit conference but not to discuss the conditions of the Palestinians in Lebanon, we would have sent emissaries to Lebanon and asked for this — and this is a matter that affects its sovereignty — to respect a people and save them from death. No. The Palestine question in the way it is presented, constitutes a catastrophe for the Arab world because it will create in it — if it has not done so yet — a state of emergency in all of its parts. The Palestine question in its present condition will pollute the Arab atmospheres and this pollution in turn will create a state of emergency among the Arab countries.

Thus, the conditions of the Palestinians in Lebanon are, in fact, nothing more than a mirror of our position. We believe that the Palestine question in Lebanon has endless aspects. It has a beginning but we do not know when it came into being, and has an end which we might have known even before the beginning. [Words indistinct]

We are approaching the end of 1985. They say that Reagan and Gorbachev will be meeting together and a world detente might occur. Let us assume such a world detente has taken place. We, the 120 million Arabs, will not have been contributing to it, nor will be taken into consideration despite the Arab capabilities, wealth, and oil and strategic position. The world detente will take place while we, the countries that brought civilization, will be absent. Why? For no other reason than that we do not live up to our responsibilities.

However, Morocco must exonerate itself and manifest its sense of responsibility as one man. I am confident that the feelings I express and the analyses I make are not confined to me alone but are also shared by my Arab brother kings, presidents, and emirs.

African Arab Union Cochairman Reads Recommendations

LD111642 Rabat MAP in English 1210 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Rabat, July 11 (MAP) — Prior to the royal speech, Mr Mahmoud Hamid al-Khafifi co-chairman of the union's assembly read the recommendations adopted by the moot.

Following is the translation of the full text of these recommendations:

"In implementation of the historic Treaty of Oujda and under the provisions of this treaty, signed by the leaders of the two countries who were aware of the imperative necessity, in order to face dangers threatening the Arab nation and the Moslem world and in particular Palestine and Al-Quds acharif [noble Jerusalem], identify views, stimulate willingness, concentrate efforts to

drive back the aggression, restore the right, preserve the interests of Arabs and Moslems and defend their right to existence and dignity and endorsed by the Arab people in the Socialist and Popular Libyan Jamahiriyah and the Kingdom of Morocco, "Convinced that this treaty contributes to the unification of the Arab unity from the Gulf to the Atlantic to face the Zionist war machine, that it is directed against no Arab or African country, that it does by no means constitute an axis and that it has been worked out in a positive, wise and clearsighted way,

"In materializing the objectives of this treaty that aims to foster brotherly ties existing between the states and their two peoples, the progress of the Arab nation, the defense of its sacred rights, the contribution to the safeguard of peace as long as it is based on justice, equity, perenniality and stability, as well as the carrying out of a joint policy in different areas.

"The assembly of the union, convening in Rabat from July 6 through 10 in its first session, in implementation of Article Five of the treaty and Article Two of Appendix Three, expressing satisfaction at the steps made for the setting up of the institutions and bodies provided for in the treaty, recommends:

I — The consolidation of the union:

a) — Invite the whole set of the union's bodies to meet and to set themselves to the mission assigned to them.

b) — Mobilize all cultural, social and informational institutions of the two countries to make better known the Arab-African Union and to endeavor for this end within international organizations.

c) — Materialize cooperation in all political, economic, cultural and social areas for the achievement of the union's goals.

II — The Palestinian cause:

The assembly of the union, lauding the two states frank stances and material and moral support to the Palestinian cause, considering the disunion of the Arab nation, which has enabled the Zionist enemy to carry on its aggression policy aiming at hounding down the Palestinian masses, stirring up the spirit of sectarianism and regionalism and sowing division, recommends to the chairmanship to maintain its positive stances for the mobilization of Arab potentialities, the unification of their ranks on all levels to face the savage aggression of the Zionist enemy.

The assembly of the union, considering the sufferings of the Palestinian Arab people in the camps of Lebanon, the dissensions the massacres and the persecutions they are subjected to, considering the secretarian dissensions in Lebanon aiming at the creation of puppet confessional states with a view to protect the Zionist entity, legitimate and reaffirm its existence, recommends to the chairmanship to support the Palestinian people, reaffirm its right to carry on its armed struggle to retrieve its territory and recover its legitime rights, to condemn the aggressions against the Palestinian refugees, their expulsion and any action aiming at disarming them and at the same time backing the Arab people of Lebanon against confessional and tribal split ups so that it restores its national unity and safeguards its territory, its independence, its Arabity and its close ties with the Palestinian people.

III — On the Arab level:

The assembly of the union, lauding the prominent role played by the two leaders. H.M. King Hassan II and His Excellency Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi for the achievement of Arab unity, supporting the unionist initiative of the leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi aiming to restore a comprehensive Arab unity within which every state preserves its political and economic system and approving the appeal of H.M. King Hassan II for the convening of a special Arab summit to examine the latest developments of the Palestinian issue, the assembly of the union reaffirms the necessity to achieve the unity of the Arab Maghreb as a core of a comprehensive Arab unity from the Gulf to the Atlantic and considers that the Arabo-African Union is part of the Arab unionist march.

It objects to all secessionist tendencies, the policy of balkanization and the creation of puppet tribal entities in the Arab world, particularly, concerning the Sahara question, and recommends the mobilization of efforts to put an end to the tension prevailing in the Arab Maghreb region by the organization of a referendum under an international supervision the assembly of the union, having confidence in the Arabity and the Moroccanity of the towns of Ceuta and Melilla, recommends to work for the mobilization of all Arab potentialities for the liberation of all occupied zones of the Arab nation, in particular the towns of Ceuta and Melilla and the Jaafarine Islands (still under Spanish domination).

The assembly of the union recommends to step up efforts and encourage initiatives to put an end to the destructive war opposing Iraq and Iran for over five years with a view to safegaurd Arab and Islamic energies, and devote them to the main and decisive battle of Arabs and Moslems for the liberation of Palestine.

The assembly of the union recommends to the chairmanship to endeavor for the mobilization of Arab potentialities with a view to strengthening and materializing joint Arab economic cooperation in order to pave the way for Arab unity in the economic area and to achieve self-sufficiency at the national level as well as to set up a wide Arab front for the defense of the Arab nation's interests, its natural resources and its production capacities to face world economic bodies.

IV — On the African level:

The assembly of the union,

Considering the Arab and African dimension of the historic Treaty of Oujda, and while lauding the work undertaken by the chairmanship, through the initiatives taken by H.M. King Hassan II and His Excellency Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to assist drought-stricken African countries, recommends the carrying on of this assistance, the consolidation of Arabo-African cooperation on the economic, cultural and technical levels the intensification of efforts to prevent the plundering of the African Continent's resources by foreign interests and companies,

The assembly calls for a material and moral support for Moslems in the African countries in particular and in the different regions of the world in general,

It recommends to work for the intensification of efforts to combat all kinds of racial discrimination and to put an end to crimes perpetrated by the racists in South Africa and to mobilize potentialities for the liberation of Namibia and the support to causes of liberation in Africa as well as to thwart Zionist infiltration in Africa.

V — On the Mediterranean level:

Drawing its inspiration from the spirit of the Treaty of Oujda to favor the setting up of peace and security in the world, the assembly recommends the intensification of efforts to evacuate all foreign forces fleets from the Mediterranean in order to make of it a basin of peace to the service of the interests of the peoples of the region and peace in the world.

SUDAN

Siwar al-Dhahab Receives Nigerian Envoy

JN111823 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1730 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Khartoum, 11 Jul (SUNA) — General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council, has received a message from Major General Muhammadu Buhari, chairman of the Nigerian Military Council. This came during a meeting this morning with the Nigerian ambassador in Khartoum. The Nigerian ambassador stated after the meeting that he handed Gen Siwar al-Dhahab a $25,000 check as support from the Nigerian Government for the people affected by drought and famine in Sudan.

SPLA Radio: Government Begins 'Massive Offensive'

EA111348 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] A spokesman for the SPLA High Command has disclosed to Radio SPLA that the expected massive military offensive by the military regime in Khartoum against SPLA forces in southern Upper Nile and Equatoria administrative areas began yesterday July 10th 1985.

According to the spokesman the leading elements of the huge advancing enemy force which is estimated at about 10,000 strong were successfully wiped out by SPLA forces under the command of Major Arok Thuon Arok, member of the SPLA High Command and overall commander of SPLA troops in southern Upper Nile and Equatorial administrative areas.

Five Land Rover cars with five heavy machineguns mounted on top of them were destroyed.

Reports coming in to Radio SPLA say that SPLA forces are still in contact with the enemy north of Mongalla where the enemy's advance from Juba towards Bor has now been checked.

Two former enemy soldiers who have defected to the SPLA have been quoted as saying that despite the tremendous size of the enemy force it is poorly organized and suffering from low morale.

Garang Calls on Government Troops To Defect

EA111659 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] In a related development the official spokesman for the movement has revealed that the Sudanese People's Liberation Army-Sudanese People's Liberation Movement [SPLA-SPLM] leader Colonel Dr John Garang de Mabior has appealed to members of the Free Officers Organization, the nationalist officers and other patriotic officers, NCO's, and men of the Sudanese Army around Mongolla to mutiny, disrupt command and join the SPLA.

The SPLA-SPLM leader has further been quoted as saying that the officers and men of the Sudanese Army should refrain from being part of the general's war which is causing unnecessary bloodshed in Sudan. The officers and men of the Sudanese Army have no interest in defending at the cost of their own lives which are invaluable to the nation Siwar al-Dhahab and his 14 generals who still shortly before the April popular uprising were desperately trying to maintain Numayri in power, Col Dr John has been quoted as saying.

Siwar al-Dhahab and his generals, as is to be recalled, were moving frantically between military garrisons and Khartoum urging the troops to open fire on demonstrators so that the popular uprising against their master Numayri could be frustrated.

The SPLA-SPLM leader assured the patriotic officers, NCO's, and men of the Sudanese Army that if they stood firmly against the generals the way they did when they refused to obey Siwar al-Dhahab's orders to open fire on the masses last April, then the present military government would surely fall and the nation saved unnecessary suffering and bloodshed.

SPLA Attacks on Nasir Army Garrison Continue

EA111453 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Units of the SPLA forces under the command of Lieutenant colonel William Nyuan Bany, member of the SPLA High Command and member of the SPLM Executive Committee continue their attack on Nasir Army garrison which had started on July 8th, 1985. This has been disclosed to Radio SPLA by its correspondent in the area. It is to be recalled that this wave of attacks which has been launched against Nasir garrison by both SPLA infantry and artillery units was triggered by the ambush of Lt Col Nyuan Bany and his forces by the government militia forces led by Gordon Kong last month.

In a related development, our correspondent has reported that the 19 prisoners of war released by the SPLA High Command and subsequently delivered to the commander of Nasir military garrison are still in the garrison and have not been evacuated as

was expected. In this regard the official SPLA-SPLM spokesman told Radio SPLA that since the released captives were handed over to government representatives at Nasir the SPLA ceased to be responsible for their safety and welfare. Whatever fate that may befall these people will be solely the concern of the military government in Khartoum, the spokesman concluded.

Armed Forces Faction Condemns Government

EA102057 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in Arabic 1330 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Distinguished listeners. We have received this statement issued by the Organization of Patriots in the Sudanese Armed Forces [munadamat al-watanyiin fi al-quwwat al-musallaha al-sudaniyyah] on 29 June. We present to you this statement in order to explain the deteriorating conditions in the country these days, divisions and groupings in the Army, and unfavorable political conditions. Nobody knows which path the country will follow. The gang of generals which robbed the people's revolution must bear responsibility for the collapse of the country. A word from us to the Organization of Patriots in the Sudanese Armed Forces. Why has there been (?no) coordination with the Organization of Free Officers, NCO's, and soldiers in the Sudanese Army to speed up the downfall of this gang of generals?

A statement to the free heroic Sudanese people, our great people: these facts must be known to every free citizen who cares about the interest of the homeland. We must know them as of now before it is too late and know [word indistinct] of those who robbed the people's revolution.

Countrymen, the People's Armed Forces have been watching the on-going developments in the country's political arena. They have not forgotten for a moment the (?true nature) of the so-called Transitional Military Council. It is nothing but an extention of the hateful and (?falling) May regime. They are the same traitorous generals of Numayri who committed crimes over the past 16 years against the Army and the people. [Words indistinct] the generals and governors now are only concerned about securing their future and ensuring that they are not touched and not tried with the rest of the May regime who are now in detention. They have perpetrated the same crimes of torture, corruption of the general political life, (?undermining) of the constitution, and unlawful gain. Here they are today, robbing the people's revolution and authorizing generals to run their affairs [words indistinct] and through the backing of the hateful Western and American intelligence. (?In fact) the crime perpetrated by the intelligence almost (?equals) what the dissolved security organs did. We have proof of all the incidents of killing and torture, the least of which was the burying of large numbers of the sons of the west working in the brick [word indistinct] and furnaces in the capital, in that they were buried alive [words indistinct] and were buried by dredgers. Their terroristic treatment was [word indistinct] by their murderous commander, Al-Sirr Abu Hamad, former commander of intelligence, who used to personally kill the relatives of captives.

In the international field it was at the same level. The (?incident) of the attack on President Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi in Bab al-Aziziyyah is the best evidence of that. The attacking group was trained in Sudan through (?coordination) between the intelligence and the state security and under the command of Major Abd al-Munim (Saddudah) from the shock troops. He is working as an agent of the state security in the Armed Forces.

The charge of high treason must be directed against some [word indistinct] of these generals for their complicity in transporting the Falashas to Israel. For the commander of the Army, the director of intelligence, the deputy commander of operations, and the commander of the Air Force knew everything about the Falasha affair, in addition to the adviser of the deposed Numayri, the retired Lieutenant General Yusuf Hasan al-Haj, who became, by the will of the powerful, one of the leaders of the April revolution.

As for the stands of the traitorous generals, a few days and hours before the decisive day, 6 April, they were embarrassed and shameful, we mention them to you in detail as follows: On Thursday, 4 April, Major General 'Uthman 'Abdullah, then director of the Military Operations Branch, wanted to abort the strike of engineers of the Central Department. He took along with him Colonel [name indistinct] Izz al-Din, Brigadier (Salal Adin), Colonel Hasan (al-Tair) from the military works, and some American engineers. In effect they managed to restore electricity to a large part of the capital.

On Thursday and Friday, Siwar al-Dhahab went to Omdurman and Khartoum North garrisons and asked the men there to back Numayri and his revolution and to maintain the pledge of allegiance to the grand imam, Numayri. He met complete rejection. Indeed they openly informed him that they would act to support the Sudanese people. He came out with a bowed head and sad. The same thing [words indistinct] the Armed Forces and his statements (?against them) on Saturday, 6 April, were the best proof of his treason and his support for his (?master), Numayri. His deputy, Taj al-Din, former member of the state security organ, went to Al-Shajarah and met 80 officers of the armored corps in the presence of Major General Hammadah Abd al-Azim. He literally told them: Numayri is a symbol of national unity and a military man from us, clean and patriotic. He is (?bringing) you good things from America. He must be backed.

A decisive reply came from the honorable men there: there is no place for Numayri in Sudan after today. Muhammad Mirghani 'Uthman, secretary in the Wadi Sayyidna garrison and the air base, did likewise. His lot was like that of his colleagues. They became completely convinced of the end of the agent regime of Numayri. They (?preferred) to ride the wave.

Numayri's three men took up senior posts. The first of them is Numayri's strong man, Major General Al-Sirr Muhammad; Numayri's pampered son, Kamal Abbashar; and secretary [name indistinct] 'Abdallah Hushni. They then [word indistinct] to travel abroad [words indistinct]. They decided to set aside 56,000 pounds for each member at an average of 4,800 pounds per month. After the end of the period of transitional government they would be pensioned off with the rank and salary of a general even if the member was a brigadier, until [words indistinct] in another statement.

[Signed] The Organization of Patriots in the Sudanese Armed Forces. 29 June, 1985.

WESTERN SAHARA

Information Ministry Notes 'Rout' of Moroccans

LD111114 Algiers APS in English 1023 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] S.A.D.R. (Liberated Territories) 11 Jul (APS) — The Saharan People's Liberation Army recently "put to rout and inflicted heavy losses on the Moroccan monarchist invasion forces" the Saharan Ministry of Information announced Wednesday. In the frame of the "grand Maghreb offensive", the Saharan Army attacked on July 7, 5 Moroccan positions in the South Western Sahara, the communique added, pointing out that an important quantity of arms and two ammunition depots were destroyed.

Moreover, the communique added that many other Moroccan positions were attacked, many Moroccan soldiers were killed and many mines which were placed before, exploded, and destroyed many vehicles and killed many soldiers.

KENYA

Minister Matiba on Nairobi's UN Conference Role

EA112202 Nairobi KNA in English 1635 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Nairobi July 11 — The minister for culture and social services, Mr Kenneth Matiba, has told the journalists covering the UN Decade for Women Conference that Kenya will not take sides in controversies, but as the host will play the role of a conciliator where there will be conflicts. He said that Kenya and all the world countries taking part in the conference wanted the meeting to succeed. Mr Matiba, who was addressing the journalists during the press briefing at the Kenyatta International Conference Centre this afternoon, assured the foreign newsmen that the freedom of the press does exist in Kenya and the news stories they will file to their newspapers and organisations will not be censored.

President Receives New Envoys' Credentials

EA111345 Nairobi KNA in English 0850 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Nairobi, 11 Jul (KNA) — His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today reiterated Kenya's condemnation of South Africa's racist policy of apartheid and its recurrent aggression against independence of African states in South Africa.

The president said that Kenya would never compromise on its stand against oppression and any issues that undermine the dignity of man. He said that South Africa should wake up to the realization that its support for a puppet regime in Namibia meant prolonged loss of human life in that area, because nobody could stop determined people struggling to free themselves. And he said that Kenya will continue to support the liberation struggle in southern Africa until the oppressed peoples in the region were free.

President Moi was speaking at state house, Nairobi, this morning when he received the letters of accreditation from the new high commissioner of Botswana, Mr Edward Kutter Rasebotsa, the ambassador of Mozambique, Mr Francisco Caetano Jose Madeira, and the ambassador of Guinea, Gen Mamadouba Bangoura.

Recalling the recent South African incursion into Botswana and similar acts of aggression against Mozambique, the president said Kenya understood the difficult situation the two nations faced, adding that Kenya supports their efforts to maintain their territorial and sovereign integrity. President Moi hailed the heroic struggle of the people of Mozambique, which like the Kenyan freedom struggle has served as an inspiration to all peoples seeking to free themselves from colonialism and oppression.

Muslims Urged To Appraise Law of Succession

EA111349 Nairobi KNA in English 0930 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Nairobi, 11 July: The secretary general of the Supreme Council of Kenya Muslims, Mr Ahmed Khalif, has appealed to the office of the chief kadhi and all Muslims in Kenya to assess and appraise the law of succession amendment bill affecting Muslims to be tabled [proposed] soon in Parliament.

Addressing a press conference at the council's offices today, Mr Khalif, who is also member of parliament for Wajir West, noted that Muslims had in the past four years suffered under the law of succession. He thanked the government for agreeing to amend the law adding that once the bill has been appraised by the chief kadhi, Muslims will be governed by the shari'a law of succession.

Mr Khalif explained that those Muslims who opt not to be governed by shari'a law of succession will be required to write their own will. He challenged Muslims in Kenya to take advantage of what he termed as timely gesture by supporting the amended bill.

SOMALIA

Ethiopian Army Battalion Attack Repulsed

EA111402 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Reports received from the SDR Defense Minister say that an Abyssinian Army battalion launched a provocative attack near (Ceel Muudaan) Ghel Ghel Gudut Region (central Somalia) at 0730 hours. The reports add that the Somali defense force defending that area bravely repulsed the provocative attack and shattered the enemy forces, inflicting heavy material and human losses. Other reports on the situation will be relayed later.

76 Reported Killed

EA121239 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Sixty Abyssinian enemy soldiers were killed and many others wounded in the provocative attack launched by a battalion of the Abyssinian enemy soldiers yesterday on the village of El Mudan in Ghel Gudut Region of the Somali Democratic Republic. According to the Ministry of Defense report, the brave soldiers of the Somali Army inflicted heavy losses on the enemy by burning one armored vehicle, one transport vehicle, and one vehicle mounted with a (?Hilka) gun. The Somali soldiers also captured 8 antitank guns, 7 medium (?bobe) guns, and 15 light (?bobe) guns and a large quantity of ammunition. In the provocative attack 16 Somali soldiers lost their lives.

DFSS Statement on Ties With Israel Cited

EA112053 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] A press statement released by the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia, DFSS, wing of the Somali opposition forces, has confirmed that the terror regime of Mogadishu led by Siad Barre has granted to Zionist Israel fishing rights off the eastern coast of Somalia. At the same time the terror regime has also allowed Israeli security forces to police the strategic points of Cape Guardafui, Ras Hafun and the oil routes to Europe and

America which are off the eastern coast of Somalia. The press statement by the DFSS, quoting authoritative sources in Somalia, provides clear proof of the recent secret Mogadishu-Tel Aviv agreement which was signed in Tel Aviv in February this year. The press statement further said that Zionist Israel will also ship to Israel the famous Somali salt from Ras Hafun and other Somali ports.

The DFSS press statement added that the regimes of Somalia and Israel, which are internationally branded for their brutal acts, continue to strengthen their military, intelligence and security services. The press statement said that the DFSS vehemently condemns the terror regime of Mogadishu for its treacherous and wicked agreements on turning Somalia into a military base thereby threatening the peace and security of its neighbors by the forces of the United States, apartheid South Africa and Israel. The DFSS statement once again calls on the peacecloving forces of the world to together confront this unholy alliance between Mogadishu, Tel Aviv, Pretoria, and Washington.

The DFSS press statement also said that the forthcoming OAU summit has a great responsibility in respect of these unholy alliance and to take a clear stand against the Mogadishu regime which has openly allied itself with the enemies of the African and Arab peoples. Earlier the DFSS called on the OAU, the Arab League, and other international organizations to isolate the Mogadishu regime for its failure to uphold the main charters of those organizations.

The DFSS once again calls for the expulsion of the Mogadishu regime led by Siad Barre from the OAU and the Arab League.

The DFSS warns the countries bordering the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean region against the military threats posed to them and the internal dangers to their peace and security. For that reason it is imperative for them to wake up from their deep sleep before it is too late, the press statement concluded.

DFSS Forces Kill 72 Government Soldiers

EA111856 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Fighters of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia, DFSS wing of the Somali opposition Forces, recently killed 72 soldiers and wounded 80 others from the loyalist troops of the General Siad Barre regime. The gallant fighters from the 9th General Aynanshe Division of the DFSS launched an attack on the regime's base at Abudwaq District, Ghel Gudut Region, Central Somalia. The attack by units of the 9th General Aynanshe Division of the DFSS also resulted in the capture of a large quantity of arms and ammunition.

The dispirited soldiers of the dying Mogadishu regime also lost a military vehicle captured, and rations and other stores burnt. The DFSS attack on the militia of Siad Barre was a reprisal for an earlier attack by the militia on civilians living in and around (Bacder) village in Abudwaq District, Ghel Gudut Region in which 33 civilians were massacred by the militia of the Siad Barre regime.

TANZANIA

Party To Meet To Confirm Presidency Contestant

EA121108 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 0400 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Dar es Salaam: A general congress of the party to confirm the name of the party member who will contest for the Presidency of the United Republic of Tanzania will be held on 15 August in Dar es Salaam. A statement by the Department of Publicity and Mass Mobilization of the NEC [National Executive Committee] Secretariat states that the congress will be preceded by a special session of the NEC on 14th August, which will make the final nomination of the party members who will contest for the Presidency of the United Republic of Tanzania, as well as the member who will contest for the leadership of the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar.

The statement goes on to say that the decision to set the date for the special session was reached at the just-ended meeting of the NEC. Meanwhile the statement points out that in the next parliamentary election, photographs of candidates will be used instead of the house and hoe symbols. The statement explains that the NEC reached this decision after careful consideration of the feelings of citizens, as well as of reports on the 1980 general election.

BURKINA FASO

Cooperation Talks With Romania End

AB112203 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Gheorge Codreanu, the Romanian deputy minister of mines, was received this morning by Comrade Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Council of the Revolution [CNR] and president of Burkina Faso. Coming out of the audience, Deputy Minister Codreanu disclosed that his visit falls within the framework of the cooperation between our two countries.

In this connection, it will be recalled that the relations between Burkina and Romania are excellent. It will also be recalled that last July, Comrade President Sankara paid a working, friendly visit to Romania.

The visit resulted in the delineation of areas of bilateral cooperation and the establishment of the Romanian-Burkina Joint Commission.

The commission has just concluded its maiden session in Ouagadougou. The deliberations were rounded off tonight. The two sides were represented by the minister of territorial administration and security, for Burkina Faso, and by the deputy minister of mines, for Romania. Also present were the comrade minister of economic promotion and several experts from both sides.

After the signing of the agreements, Comrade Minister Ernest Nongma Ouedraogo said that the 3-day session was marked by the need to extend and consolidate the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries.

He also pointed out that the session afforded an opportunity for the two delegations to address themselves to matters pertaining to development and to the diversification of ties in science and technology as well as to trade links between Romania and Burkina on the basis of respect for each other's sovereignty and mutual interests. The minister further pointed out that the agreements raise hopes on the economic front:

[Begin Ouedraogo recording] In the economic field, you have confirmed your desire to participate in priority projects in Burkina, such as the Sahel railroad, the Tambao mining project, the Ouagadougou clinker mill, the realization of a first phase — 500 hectars — of Sourou project, and so on. Your confirmation came together with concrete proposals which are to yield fruit in the short term.

Concerning our commercial exchanges, suggestions have been made for the promotion of our commercial relations. They include the revival of the trade agreement signed in 1979, the organization of commercial missions, and so on. [End recording]

The Romanian deputy minister then expressed satisfaction with the outcome of the session. He expressed the hope that cooperation in the field of industrial and economic development will be extended to cover many other areas.

Relief Operation for Drought Areas Begun

AB111140 Paris AFP in French 0950 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Ouagadougou, 11 Jul (AFP) — The Burkinabe authorities on Wednesday launched a large-scale operation codenamed "Operation Tide Over" [Operation Soudure] in the northern Sahelien provinces, the north central, and the central region of the country, to rapidly assist drought victims in these regions, it was learned from official sources.

The operation to help more than 500,000 people survive until the next harvest season in October consists of helping the affected provinces to organize and speed up the transfer of foodstuffs, essential materials and drugs, and to coordinate and supervise the provincial, departmental and village distribution operations before the rains make roads impassable.

In this connection, according to sources, the Burkinabe authorities are concerned about the lateness of the rainy season in most provinces of the country, especially in the north and center, which compromises the current agricultural campaign.

Whereas last year the rains started as early as May, thus enabling farmers to begin the planting season early, this year only minor sporadic rainfall was recorded in May.

According to a report by the National Committee on Drought Control, about 2.5 million people are affected by the food crisis caused by the drought, 500,000 of whom are in dire need. The national committee estimates Burkina's cereal deficit at 250,000 tons.

According to this report, 244,000 tons are already covered by food aid pledged by government and nongovernmental organizations. This result, the report states, was obtained thanks to assistance from "friendly countries" (Benin, Canada, China, Ghana, France, Pakistan, Japan, FRG, Yugoslavia), donors (notably the EEC, World Food Program, USAID) and nongovernmental organizations whose confirmed commitments have been recorded by the Burkinabe Government.

As of 10 June 1984 (date as received), the report states, food aid from the primary contribution of cereals and from commercial imports to Burkina was 124,000 tons of cereals pledged, 39,127 tons at the different transit ports (Abidjan and Lome), 33,356 tons delivered to Burkina, and 91,044 tons expected in the coming days.

Also, still as of 10 June, the national committee had recorded direct financial assistance of 407,189,143 CFA francs and logistics support in the form of vehicles worth 260 million CFA francs as well as various food items.

Finally, the authorities have decided to rehabilitate certain vital roads that lead to the Sahel. The immediate release of funds from the National Solidarity Fund for the purchase of cement will permit construction to begin on the Dori-Gorom Gorom road.

GHANA

U.S. CIA Espionage in Country Detailed

AB120655 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] It was reported yesterday in Washington that a senior Afro-American member of the CIA, Miss Sharon Scranage, who until May this year was working as a clerk in the United States Embassy in Accra, has been arrested on suspicion of passing secret documents on CIA activities in Ghana to the Government of Ghana.

Information in the document is reported to include the names of CIA agents in Ghana and of Ghanaians helping the CIA, as well as CIA involvement in the activities of dissidents.

According to the Voice of America and BBC reports, also arrested with Miss Scranage was a Ghanaian citizen, Mr Michael A. Susudzi. It is learned that Mr Susudzi is a close friend of Miss Scranage.

A statement by the director of the FBI in the United States is the first admission by a top U.S. official of espionage by the CIA in Ghana and of the involvement of the CIA in the activities of Ghanaian dissidents.

GUINEA

Government Orders Reopening of Borders, Lifts Curfew

AB120820 Conakry Domestic Service in French 0642 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Communique by the Military Committee for National Redress issued in Conakry on 11 July]

[Text] The Military Committee for National Redress and the government, at their joint meeting held on Thursday 11 July 1985, have made the following decisions:

1. All borders are to be reopened and air traffic is to resume for departure from and arrival at Conakry, beginning Friday 12 July 1985.
2. As of 12 July 1985, the curfew imposed on 5 July 1985 is lifted.

The CMRN and the government strongly urge citizens to continue to demonstrate their vigilance and discipline, so as to prevent any act contrary to the policy enunciated in previous communiques.

Long live the Republic.

[Signed] The CMRN and the government.

Information Rallies Planned in Conakry

AB120930 Conakry Domestic Service in French 0641 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Communique by the Military Committee for National Redress issued in Conakry — date not given]

[Text] The Military Committee for National Redress [CMRN] and the government wish to inform the citizens of Conakry that an information rally [un meeting d'information] will be held Friday, 12 July, 1985, at 1500 in each subprefecture of the capital, under the chairmanship of a high-level delegation of the CMRN and the government. The provincial, prefectorial and subprefectorial authorities are charged with taking all necessary measures to ensure the success of this rally.

[Signed] The CMRN and the government.

Catholics Demand 'Exemplary Punishment' for Coupist

AB111424 Conakry Domestic Service in French 0645 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] The foiled attempt to grab power in Guinea on 4 July 1985, masterminded by the nobody, Diarra Traore, and his clique whose hands are soiled by numerous crimes already committed against the people of Guinea, continues to be strongly condemned by people from all walks of life, for they were the primary target of this massive conspiracy.

Thus, the Dubreka Catholic community has demanded that exemplary punishment be meted out to the plotters. In a message to the chairman of the Military Committee for National Redress [CMRN], the Dubreka parish community affirms that General Lansana Conte is a messenger of hope who has faith in the future of our country and its people who have been tortured for too long.

On Wednesday, the Dubreka parish community implored the Almighty to assist the CMRN and its chairman in their efforts to make Guinea a strong and prosperous nation. The faithful Catholics of Dubreka expressed the wish that the CMRN members will remain faithful to General Lansana Conte and to his wife Henriette Conte in the interest of more victories in the delicate mission of handling the destiny of our country.

Conte Cancels Participation in OAU Summit

AB111255 Dakar PANA in French 1119 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Addis Ababa, 11 Jul (PANA) — The Guinean head of state, General Lansana Conte, will not participate in the 21st OAU summit, according to an official source in Addis Ababa.

Gen Conte, whose participation had previously been confirmed to the Ethiopian authorities, presumably cancelled his trip because of the attempted coup d'etat against his government.

President Conte, who is to be represented by his foreign minister, Facinet Toure, the source reports, is following the investigation of the abortive coup d'etat to determine all those involved.

IVORY COAST

U.S. House Anticommunist Initiatives Reported

AB120850 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 0745 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] In the United States, the House of Representatives has given the green light to the Reagan Administration to engage in the fight against communism in the Third World. Through a series of votes, the House voted in favor of humanitarian aid to the Afghan people who are fighting Soviet occupation. It also voted for American economic assistance to the anti-Sandinista rebels in Nicaragua, and for both economic and military assistance to the Cambodian anticommunist guerrillas fighting against Vietnamese troops. And yesterday, the House abrogated the Clark Amendment, which forbade all American assistance to Angola's anticommunist rebels. This brings an end to a period of refusal by Washington following the Vietnam crisis to engage itself abroad, notably in the Third World, in the fight against the progression of Communist influence.

President Urges Peaceful Solutions to Problems

AB111527 Abidjan Television Service in French 1255 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Speech by President Felix Houphouet-Boigny at the Biaka Boda sports stadium on the occasion of his visit to Gagnoa on 11 July — live]

[Excerpts] My dear brothers and sisters, allow me first of all to tell Deputy and Mayor Dakoury and Engineer Vincent Lokou, how deeply I was touched by their warm speech to me. Since these words of praise come from them — for I know their righteousness and their noble sentiments of sincerity — I can only be happy. From the bottom of my heart, I simply say: A thousand times thank you! [applause]

It is with great joy that I have come to honor the promise I made to you on 27 January 1985 in Yamoussoukro, that I would come to you to confirm the extent to which you are close to my heart and to my thoughts. [Applause] I have never for a single moment doubted your friendship, devotion, and sense of sacrifice in the service of the Ivorian fatherland, ever since the hard times of struggle we knew together for the attainment of our freedom. Here I am today in Gagnoa, feeling at home, for it is true that any Ivorian worthy of that name should always feel at home anywhere on Ivorian soil. [Applause] We shall never stop emphasizing that Ivory Coast is one and indivisible.

Twenty-five years ago, Ivory Coast entered history as a national entity. During the congress that will be held very soon in September, we shall draw up the balance sheet of our young country without hiding the errors and mistakes that we may have committed. But I will say right here that without wishing to sound triumphant, we can state that in 25 years Ivory Coast has progressed in many fields. Let us, however, humbly admit that there is still a lot to be done. Right now, and on this blessed day of personal reunion, I will once again repeat what I consider essential and vital: We should not let the big fire of love and brotherhood that holds us all together die; on the contrary, we should keep it burning and make it an inextinguishable fire.

In the years ahead the country will still demand more effort and sacrifice and especially more solidarity, tolerance, and communion of heart.

I would like to share with our compatriots my conviction, in my daily prayers to the Almighty, that no drop of blood be shed by me, nor because of me, neither in Ivory Coast nor elsewhere in the world.

Any disputes that might possibly come up should be settled peacefully, that is through dialogue, to the exclusion of any recourse to force, be they disputes between Ivorian brothers or disputes between Ivorian people and others. Our position remains firm — dialogue and not war.

NIGERIA

Students Start Hunger Strike Over Arrests

AB112004 Paris AFP in French 1750 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Lagos, 11 Jul (AFP) — Students of Ibadan University (southeast of Nigeria) which has 19,000 students, announced today that they have embarked on an indefinite hunger strike to secure the release of 2 of their delegates out of about 200 students who were arrested last Sunday at Port Harcourt University (southeast of the country).

The students of Ibadan also warned in a communique that at the end of a 24-hour deadline beginning today, they would march toward the Nigerian Federal Government's headquarters in Lagos (Dodan Barracks) some 100 km away if their mates were not released.

SENEGAL

Dakar Reports Abrogation of Clark Amendment

AB112244 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] United States: The Vietnam syndrome seems forgotten. The House of Representatives has just abrogated the notorious Clark Amendment which forbade the U.S. Government to assist the Angolan opposition. In light of this, the House of Representatives seems to have hardened its position.

This is the third (?such vote) in (?2) weeks. The first was in favor of increased assistance to the Afghan people against Soviet occupation, while the second vote was in favor of American assistance to the anti-Sandinist rebels in Nicaragua.

These votes were significant enough for the *WALL STREET JOURNAL*, the outstanding financial papar, and *THE NEW YORK TIMES* to see in these political decisions the determination of the White House to help the world's anticommunists. unquote. [As heard]

Diouf Addresses Senegambian Confederal Cabinet

AB112316 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Excerpt] The Cabinet of the Senegambian confederation met this morning under the chairmanship of His Excellency Abdou Diouf, president of the confederation. In his address to the participants in the meeting, the president of the confederation first of all stressed the need for the confederal ministries concerned to continue to maintain a regular follow-up of the issues relating to transportation problems. In this connection, he once again urged the confederal ministers to diligently implement the decisions adopted with a view to finding adequate solutions to problems still pending.

Touching on security and defense problems, the president of the confederation stressed his interest in the measures taken affecting both countries and reminded the ministers of the need to see to the correct implementation and follow-up of these measures. President Abdou Diouf then emphasized the importance he attaches to harmonizing the national development programs within the confederation.

Speaking of the recent ECOWAS summit, which has just taken place in Lome, the president of the confederation expressed satisfaction with the increased ties between the Gambia and Senegal in all the issues examined, and urged the confederal ministers concerned to ensure the harmonized implementation of the ECOWAS resolutions at the level of the confederation.

Touching on the deliberations of the Islamic Peace Committee, the president of the confederation particularly commended the committee chairman, His Excellency President Dawda Jawara, for his efforts toward a happy solution to the difficult mission assigned him. In this regard, President Abdou Diouf renewed the constant readiness of Senegal to give him the necessary support in his mission.

Finally, speaking about the upcoming OAU summit scheduled to take place in Addis Ababa, the president of the confederation expressed the conviction that The Gambia and Senegal will once again work hand in hand for the development of united and prosperous Africa.

LE SOLEIL Urges Fair Trial in Guinea

AB111852 Paris AFP in French 1354 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Dakar, 11 Jul (AFP) — The Dakar-based daily *LE SOLEIL* has called for respect for the right of the Guinean plotters to a normal trial.

Commenting on the statement by General Lansana Conte, Guinean head of state, who announced that the instigators of the 4 July abortive coup would be executed, the paper points out that it "is an illusion to believe that executing people is the manifestation of a strong character."

President Conte "must follow the exacting path he had drawn for himself and which consists of abolishing the practices of the defunct regime" of President Sekou Toure, the paper writes, recalling that under that regime, "threats against state security — whether real or imaginary — were treated the same way: massive purges, expeditious trials, life imprisonments, and summary executions or else slow death."

On the contrary, writes the paper, it is "imperative to spare Guinea another cycle of violence, the consequences of which no one can predict."

For its part, the fundamentalist Muslim weekly *WAL FADJRI* (The Dawn) points out that President Conte has "displayed remarkable moderation, especially concerning the fate of the former dignitaries of Sekou Toure's regime whose right to legal counsel he wishes to repect during their trial."

"However, the hatred which some Guineans bear these people and their thirst for revenge might prepare grounds for a tougher attitude on the part of the leadership of the country."

SIERRA LEONE

Coffee, Cocoa to Bejing To Repay PRC Debt

AB111120 Paris AFP in French 0841 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Freetown, 11 Jul (AFP) — Sierra Leone has agreed to repay a Chinese debt totaling $1.6 million by supplying Beijing with coffee and cocoa, it was learned on Wednesday from economic sources in Freetown.

A draft agreement on this repayment was reached on completion of a visit to Sierra Leone by a high-level Chinese economic and commercial delegation, which included two Bank of China officials, the sources said.

TOGO

Eyadema Receives Libyan Charge d'Affaires

AB111506 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] The president of the Republic, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, this morning received the Libyan charge d'ffaries. [Passage indistinct] bilateral cooperation between Togo and Libya, solutions to African problems including that of Chad, and the forthcoming OAU summit were among the issues discussed at the meeting.

BOTSWANA

U.S. House Vote on Clark Amendment Noted

MB120639 Gaborone Domestic Service in English
1110 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] The American House of Representatives yesterday approved a repeal of a 9-year-old measure forbidding military aid for rebels fighting the Angolan Government. The repeal of the Clark Amendment clears the way for the Reagan administration to provide military assistance for South Africa-backed National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, if it desires. However, Democrat Claude Pepper, the senior member of the House who proposed the repeal of the amendment, said America wanted to remove the perception that it wanted to wash its hands of Angola. Opposing the end of the Clark Amendment, Democrat Stephen Solarz said that the vote makes it look as though America was about to join forces with South Africa.

Garebamono Says RSA Talks 'Postponed Indefinitely'

MB111658 Gaborone Domestic Service in English
1610 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] The secretary for external affairs, Mr Geoffrey Garebamono, said today that talks between Botswana and South Africa which were scheduled for 25 July in Pretoria have been postponed indefinitely. Mr Garebamono did not give any reasons for the postponement, except to say that another date for the talks would be set soon. He said although generally the question of cross-border incursions will be discussed, the recent raid in Gaborone by Pretoria's commandos warrants a particular attention.

During the 14 June raid, 12 people were killed and 6 others were wounded when the South African commandos ruthlessly and brutally shot them at close range. The raid left mass property destruction. The UN Security Council has demanded full and adequate compensation from South Africa for loss of life and damage to property.

LESOTHO

U.S. House Vote To Repeal Clark Amendment Noted

MB120700 Maseru Domestic Service in English
1130 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] The American House of Representatives last night agreed to end a ban on U.S. military aid to rebels fighting the Government of Angola. The 236 to 185 vote in the house, controlled by Democrats, came on an amendment to a $12.7 billion foreign aid bill for next year, and followed a 63 to 34 vote by the Republican-led Senate last month also lifting the ban.

The House and Senate measures were passed to different bills, so more votes are likely before final action takes place.

While the Reagan administration has given assurances that it has no immediate plans to provide direct aid to UNITA guerrilla forces of Jonas Savimbi, the House and Senate votes reflect a growing inclination in Congress to openly support anticommunist movements around the world.

The American House and Senate this year have voted to provide aid to rebels in Nicaragua, Afghanistan, and Kampuchea.

MALAWI

U.S. House Votes To Repeal Clark Amendment

MB120549 Blantyre Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] The U.S. House of Representatives has agreed to end a ban on the U.S. military aid to rebels fighting the Angolan Government. The vote was 236 to 185 in favor of [words indistinct].

Reports say the vote came on an amendment to a $12.7 billion foreign aid bill for 1985 and followed a 63 to 34 vote by the American Senate last month also [words indistinct].

Now reports say the house of representatives and the Senate [words indistinct] differences, so more talks are likely to take place before final adherence is effective.

Diplomatic Relations To Be Established With Albania

AU111448 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian
1330 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Proceeding from a desire to develop relations between their two countries, the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Government of the Malawi Republic have agreed to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level.

MOZAMBIQUE

U.S. House Approves Repeal of Clark Amendment

MB120620 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1700 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] The U.S. House of Representatives has approved the repeal of the law known as the Clark Amendment which prevented American administrations from providing military assistance to the UNITA armed gangs. According to an American news agency, there were 237 votes in favor and 138 against.

Observers regard the decision as a danger not only to Angola, but also the entire southern region because they believe that it will enable Reagan to more openly support UNITA. The decision of the U.S. House of Representatives comes after a simimilar move adopted by the American Senate last month.

Economic, Scientific Protocol Signed With Cuba

MB111911 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] In Maputo this afternoon Mozambique and Cuba signed a protocol of cooperation in the fields of economy and science. This ceremony marked the end of the talks of the 6th session of the joint Mozambique-Cuba committee which have been held since 9 July. The Mozambique delegation was headed by Rui Lousa, minister of posts and telecommunications, and the Cuban delegation was headed by (Lester Rodrigues), chairman of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation of Cuba.

(Lester Rodrigues) held talks this morning with Graca Machel, minister of education, and with Rui Baltazar, acting minister of planning. During the meetings, cooperation in both sectors of the economy was discussed.

The head of the Cuban delegation was received yesterday by President Samora Machel and he held talks with health Minister Pascoal Mocumbi. We recall that Mozambique and Cuba have cooperation relations in the fields of health, telecommunications, banking, trade, education, information, and other fields.

Meanwhile, the Cuban delegation will leave for their country today.

SOUTH AFRICA

Pik Botha Discusses Netherlands Embassy Case

Details Incident

MB111248 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1233 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Pretoria, July 11, SAPA — Police who detained a Dutch citizen suspected of ANC activities had not intended to violate the diplomatic immunity of the Dutch Embassy when they recaptured the detainee on embassy property, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said today.

Mr Botha called a press conference in Pretoria to explain the actions of two policemen who on Tuesday had taken Mr Klaas de Jonge to the Netherlands Embassy in central Pretoria.

Mr de Jonge, 47, was detained in terms of Section 29 of the Internal Security Act in connection with suspected terrorist activities, Mr Botha said.

"These activities include, inter alia, the establishment of caches of arms, ammunition, limpet mines and other explosive devices at various places in South Africa to serve as distribution points of ANC terrorists," Mr Botha added.

Various explosive devices, including handgrenades, rifle magazines and limpet mines, were on display at the press conference.

Mr Botha said there were two accounts of what had happened at the embassy premises, and that he had conveyed to the Dutch ambassador the account made by the two policemen escorting Mr de Jonge.

Mr Botha said the security policemen, in the course of their investigation, were taking Mr de Jonge to various locations, including the Nedbank Building in Church Street.

The policemen were not aware that the Dutch Embassy was situated in the building, Mr Botha said. "On arrival on the first floor, Mr de Jonge led his escort to a door leading off a passage. On reaching the door he broke away and partially entered what turned out to be the entrance to the Netherlands Embassy.

"As he was all the time legally in custody and as he was ostensibly in the process of pointing out another location relevant to the police investigations," Mr Botha said, "his police escort pulled him back into the passage."

An embassy spokesman told SAPA earlier today that Mr de Jonge had been in the waiting room of the embassy for at least one minute before the police entered and took him away. He said an embassy official protested to the police about their action as they were waiting at the lift outside the embassy offices.

The Dutch Foreign Ministry yesterday summoned the South African ambassador, Mr David Louw, to protest at the violation of diplomatic immunity, the embassy spokesman said.

"I do not dispute that there are conflicting accounts," Mr Botha said. "Nevertheless, I assured the Netherlands ambassador that there certainly was no intention on the part of the SA police.

Mr Botha said he had indicated to the ambassador that the South African Government respected the applicable principles of international law. "I also conveyed to the ambassador certain sensitive aspects concernign this case," Mr Botha said.

Asked whether he would question the police version of the incdient, Mr Botha said the account he had released had already been investigated by the chief of the Security Branch, General Stan Schutte.

The foreign minister would not elaborate on police investigations into the De Jonge case, but said the final dossier on the case would go to the attorney general.

Mr de Jonge was detained on June 23, according to reports from The Hague. He was today given permission to receive access to consular representatives, Mr Botha said.

According to a news report from the Netherlands, Mr de Jonge, a former teacher in Harare, had come to South Africa for a job interview. His former wife, Mrs Helena Pastoors, who is living in Johanensburg, was detained a few days after Mr de Jonge's arrest.

A spokesman for the Dutch Consulate General in Johanensburg said earlier that consular officials had been granted permission to visit Mrs Pastoors in prison today. They were still trying to arrange to see Mr de Jonge, he said.

Ties 'Could Get No Worse'

MB111350 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1333 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Pretoria, July 11, SAPA — Relations between the Government of South Africa and the Netherlands could get no worse, even after an incident at the Dutch Embassy in Pretoria this week, Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha said today. Mr Botha was addressing a press conference on the action by two policemen who entered the Dutch Embassy building in central Pretoria two days ago to recapture a detainee who had escaped them.

Asked whether the incident would affect relations between South Africa and Holland, Mr Botha said:

"Relations between the Netherlands Government and the South African Government are almost as bad as they could conceivably be," Mr Botha said. "I can hardly see that this incident could aggravate the situation."

Mr Botha said the Dutch Government stood at the forefront of the European boycott movement against South Africa. "The Netherlands Government incites other governments to combat more seriously against this country and all its people."

"I say the government because I dont believe that the Netherlands Government represents the vast majority of Hollanders in their venomous, obstinate attacks against South Africa and its communities," Mr Botha said.

Malan Denies SADF Inflaming Unrest in Townships

MB120756 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] The minister of defense, General Magnus Malan, has denied that action by the Defense Force is inflaming unrest in the country's black townships.

General Malan was responding to a telegram from the archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Reverend Philip Russell, which condemned police and army involvement in the townships.

In reply to the archbishop, who called for a judicial enquiry of the unrest, Gen Malan said he welcomed the church's concern over the escalated violance, and added that it was shared by the Defense Force. He said the Defense Force is doing its utmost to prevent further violence and to resolve issues peacefully. General Malan called on the archbishop and the Anglican synod, which is meeting in Pietermaritzburg, to urge all people to pray for peace.

U.S. Senate Approval of Sanctions Noted

MB120750 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] The American Senate has approved legislation imposing limited economic sanctions against South Africa, which include the minting of an American gold coin to compete with the Krugerrand. The Senate decision was taken by 80 votes to 12. The bill provides for an immediate ban on bank loans, the sale of computer equipment that could be used by the security forces, and the sale of nuclear technology to South Africa. If the Senate decision to mint the American coin is ratified, it will be the first official American gold coin struck since America abandoned the gold standard in 1933.

The American House of Representatives has passed tougher sanctions against South Africa, including banning new American investments in this country, and the sale of Krugerrands in America. Representatives of the two legislative bodies will have to reach a compromise on the two decisions before placing the bill in front of President Reagan for ratification.

Early reports indicate that the Reagan administration is opposed to any sanctions against South Africa, and maintains its policy of constructive engagement.

ANC Seen in 'No Mood' for Negotiations

MB110958 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 5-11 Jul 85 p 12

[Text] **Just a few months ago, there seemed a glimmer of hope that peace negotiations between Pretoria and the ANC might not be out of the question. No longer. The talk on both sides is of all-out war. We present below several views of the spiral of violence in which South Africa seems trapped, starting with Howard Barrell's inside story of the behind-the-scenes policy switches at last week's ANC congress.**

Oliver Tambo's lips sometimes quiver.

They did as he delivered the funeral oration for assassinated Zimbabwe ANC representative Joe Gqabi in August 1981.

And they quivered again last week in Lusaka when he told journalists of a shift in the ANC's policy on armed struggle which had been decided at the movement's recent consultative conference.

It is not possible to recount his carefully chosen words, but it is possible to recall statements by other ranking ANC sources.

They boil down to this: the ANC plans a substantial and immediate escalation in its armed struggle; it is confident it can sustain it despite the ANC's lack of forward bases in neighbouring states; and the ANC no longer considers it can hold back its guerrillas from striking at both "hard" and "soft" targets in this process.

A mild-mannered and soft-spoken lawyer, Tambo is not given to the extravagance of revolutionary rhetoric, where rave is confused with reality and rancour is more attractive than reason.

He is someone more disposed to talking than fighting. But it was his job to make the announcement — one he clearly viewed as a tragic necessity, perhaps an equally tragic inevitability.

After an estimated 450 black deaths in clashes with police and troops over the past 10 months of serious revolt in the townships, and after the two Matola raids and those in Maseru and now

Gaborone, sources explained, the ANC was taking its gloves off. "The issue of what is a 'hard' and what is a 'soft' target is henceforth a grey area for us," one ranking ANC source said.

"Whites will have to choose clearly now where they stand," he added.

Observers rule out completely the likelihood that the ANC will now add to its list of specific targets children or other unmistakably civilian categories.

What competent sources do indicate clearly, however, is that categories like farmers (often linked to an informal security network), civil defence workers and others seen to be straddling the divide between civilian life and the defence of apartheid are now specified targets.

It is equally clear the ANC will take less care to ensure it does not incur civilian casualties in strikes.

"We are moving into a situation of generalised people's war," I was told, "and people die in wars."

There is no mood for negotiation in the ANC, no mood for a national convention, very little mood for restraint.

The 250 delegates to the ANC National Consultative Conference which ended last Monday — most of them, say sources, from the post-1976 generation — consider they see a real, though still distant, prospect of victory. They consider they are in a position of unprecedented strength, and they are confident that they are capable of the kind of innovation required, given that they have no reliable forward bases in neighbouring states.

On the other hand, these sources argue, the South African Government shows signs it is losing control, if not of the situation as a whole, then at least of itself.

This euphoria in the ANC may yet turn out to be delusion. But ANC sources say their optimism is purposive.

Reports that the conference was a "crisis indaba" [meeting] for the ANC and that Tambo would come under assault from "Young Turks" at the conference proved, by all accounts, to be based more on wishful thinking than information.

Tambo has long enjoyed a remarkable degree of respect and affection among his members and, say a wide range of sources, these feelings reached their zenith at the conference.

The decision to open the ranks of the ANC fully to white, coloured and Indian members was carried by a massive majority, according to delegate sources.

The five coloureds, Indians and whites who were then promoted onto the enlarged National Executive Committee (increased from 22 to 30 members) were elected on merit in the same election as the remaining successful African candidates. There was no special ethnic election, nor was there any ethnic caucusing, say delegate sources.

The 11 new members of the executive come overwhelmingly from the 35-47 age group. They represent a relatively highly educated and trained group from both the ANC's military and political structures, and have three doctorates among them.

The elections for the executive also appear to disprove allegations of a serious generational split in the ANC. Athough they constituted a majority of delegates to the conference when it came to voting, the post-1976 generation opted for the old leadership and new faces from the middle generation of 1960s militants — the Cassius Makes, Anthony Mongalsos and Sizakhele Sigxashes.

The ANC is keen to project itself as the harbinger of a future non-racial post-apartheid society under majority rule. And it is likely to make much of its newly-consolidated non-racialism in its attempts to do so.

It is understood the ANC continues to define its primary strategic objective as black national liberation, especially of the African majority. It continues to identify a combination of mass topical action and armed struggle as the means to achieve this. And it still views maximium unity between all sections of the black population (together with progressive whites), with the black working class identified as its leading social force, as its political basis.

No details are available of a closer definition of working class leadership believed to have been formulated at the conference.

What changes there have been are believed to be restricted to tactics and clandestine structures. And, on this, nobody in the ANC will talk.

Nonetheless, it seems probable some sort of overhaul has been organised in line with clear signs recently that the ANC is seeking to combine insurrectionary forces and tactics with its adaptation of the doctrine of people's war.

A large organisation with members throughout the world, the ANC tends to move slowly and often cautiously.

It has, by all accounts, approached the issue of an armed escalation and dropping the distinction between "hard" and "soft" targets in this fashion. Now that its mind is made up, its decision unlikely to prove pure posture. The consequences are likely to be evident soon.

Afrikaner Voortrekker Leadership Crisis Noted

MB111551 Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans 7 Jul 85 pp 1, 2

[Johan Vosloo report: "Voortrekkers in Crisis"]

[Text] Stellenbosch — Professor Carel Boshoff, the controversial leader of the Volkswag [National Guard], was reelected leader of the Voortrekker [Pioneer] Movement yesterday by a surprisingly narrow margin of 23 votes (283-260). Over 20 delegates abstained from the vote, yet they could easily have swung the balance in favor of the authorized chief secretary, Mr Jan Oelofse.

I was told that the reelection of Prof Boshoff has undoubtedly thrown the Voortrekker Movement into a crisis. It would be naive to try to pretend that the movement has not become bitterly divided over tthe question of its leadership.

Before the election, Cape officials told *RAPPORT* that they would not be able to support the organization if Prof Boshoff was reelected. His political activities and his relationship with the Volkswag and the Conservative Party [CP] have already harmed the Voortrekker Movement. Already officials have begun to distance themselves from his leadership, and parents are becoming more concerned at allowing their children to belong to an organization whose leader is blatantly political.

It is also pointed out that since Prof Boshoff has associated himself with the CP, membership has dropped by more than 3,000, and the movement now has 10 commandos fewer than 2 years ago.

Yesterday's election centered mainly around the issue of Prof Boshoff. Before the vote, a sampling was taken of pro- and anti-Boshoff delegates in overt canvassing for a candidate who would oppose him. In the light of this, it was pointed out, it is significant that in the first poll 316 of the 563 delegates actually voted against Prof Boshoff.

In the first poll, Prof Boshoff gained 247 votes. The anti-Boshoff vote was divided mainly between Mr Oelofse (157) and Rev Johan Van der Walt of the Free State (133). It was clear that the anti-Boshoff faction was poorly organized. For example, even as late at Friday, it was not clear which candidates should be put forward, and Rev Van der Walt was saying at tea time that he would not be available for candidacy.

In an interview with *RAPPORT*, Prof Boshoff says the Volkswag has no intention of hijacking the Voortrekkers. People at the congress were considerably disturbed over the following statements made by the professor at his emotional opening address on Thursday night:

"To those who separate themselves from the Afrikaner nation and its future, we say: Keep your hands off our youth. Do not besmirch them with foreign ideologies.... People must not underestimate our youth and think that they will fall easy prey to unproven systems without any guarantee that they will work or that they are applicable to South African situations...."

Asked whether he was referring to President P.W. Botha, and whether the "unproven systems" he mentioned meant the new dispensation, Prof Boshoff said: "No. I was not thinking of the new dispensation. I was thinking of the latest HSRC [Human Sciences Research Council] report."

In a separate interview with Mr Jan Oelofse, the chief secretary, by implication, condemned his leader's political affiliations: "We Voortrekkers must not get involved in party politics. In the present situation, with the polarization among Afrikaners, we simply cannot afford to be associated with politics. But we must also keep in mind that we cannot divorce ourselves from the authority of the state. We must accept that authority.

"That is the reality. The youth must face the new challenges in a changing world squarely. I cannot see why the Voortrekkers and the identity of the Afrikaner must be endangered."

Before yesterday's vote, Andre Duminy, a former pastor, found it necessary to say a prayer. He said he felt like Moses at the burning bush. He felt he was on sacred ground. "This is a holy moment, if the congress is being called on to make a choice of decisive significance."

Mr Duminy asked for silence so that all delegates to the congress could hear his voice.

Johannesburg Views DPRK Troop Activities in Angola

MB110931 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Station commentary: "The North Koreans in Angola"]

[Text] It was nearly 2 years ago that it was first mentioned that North Korean troops had been sent to Angola. Today, there is little doubt in Western diplomatic circles that this is indeed the case. Reports from the Zairian capital of Kinshasa this week quote Western military experts as saying that there are now more than 3,000 North Korean regular troops and 1,000 military advisers in Angola.

While there has been some confusion in the past about the exact role of the North Koreans in Angola, there can be no doubt that their presence will not facilitate the peaceful resolution of Angola's internal problem or the related problem of independence for South-West Africa/Namibia. In fact, the presence of yet another foreign force in Angola can only delay the resolution of both these issues. It seems that the massive Cuban force, which has been in Angola for the past 10 years, is no longer capable of propping up the MPLA government in Luanda against UNITA.

Earlier reports of North Korean troops in Angola said that the move was necessary because of UNITA's strengthening position in large parts of the country. Top level Angolan officials in the Ministry of Security admitted as early as November 1983 that North Koreans were playing a more active role in the fighting against UNITA, and that Cuban troops were concentrating on the defense of strategic installations and towns. It has since become clear that, in addition to these duties the North Koreans have also become involved in training SWAPO and ANC terrorists. A report from Paris last month gives details on where these training camps are situated. There are said to be five training camps, north and northeast of Luanda.

Southern Africa has experienced the expertise of North Korean training methods. North Korean advisers were involved in the training of the notorious Zimbabwean 5th Brigade, which conducted its reign of terror in Matabeleland. The fact that they are now involved in training SWAPO and ANC terrorists is shown by the increase in terrorist activity both inside South-West Africa/Namibia and South Africa in recent months. This is one of the main reasons for South Africa having to carry out intelligence operations in Angola, particularly since it withdrew its troops from the southern parts of the country 2 months ago in

order to facilitate the independence of South-West Africa/Namibia.

ZAMBIA

TIMES Criticizes RSA for Blast at ANC Offices

MB111939 Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Jul 85 p 1

[Untitled editorial]

[Text] Racist South Africa in on the war path and this is the message the agents of the Pretoria regime brought to Zambia when they bombed the administrative offices of the African National Congress (ANC) in Lusaka on Monday night.

And Zambians who have not taken heed of the numerous warnings by President Kaunda and other leaders that the racist regime is bent on destabilising Frontline states should not [as published] wake up and be on the alert.

The regime first unveiled its latest plan of attacking Frontline states last month when its troops raided several houses in the Botswana capital, Gaborone, and killed 15 people.

Only last Sunday the racist troops invaded southern Angola and slaughtered 45 people and the regime claimed that the raid was against SWAPO freedom fighters.

Now the racists are pointing their guns on Zambia and their agents bombed an ANC office destroying a wall fence and shattering window panes in the surrounding area.

The bombing of ANC offices could be the beginning of a long and well planned campaign by the racists to cause confusion in our country which has enjoyed peace so far.

So we call on all the countrymen to be watchful because the enemy is no longer outside but within the country. Agents of the reactionary regime are eating and drinking with us in hotels and clubs and we believe that there is no harm in a patriot reporting suspicious characters to the police.

The defence of the country is a responsibility of both soldiers and civilians as Lieutenant-General Christon Tembo said in Kabwe last month. So all Zambians should be on guard and help in identifying the enemy.

Zambians would be foolish if they believed the racist regime's propaganda that its troops are only after ANC and SWAPO freedom fighters based in the Frontline states.

The troops violate the territories of the Frontline nations and yet the fighting between the apartheid regime and the freedom fighters is in Namibia and South Africa itself. So the attacks are aimed at destabilising peaceful Frontline states and we therefore call on the international community to condemn Monday's bombing of the ANC administrative offices as naked aggression against Zambia, a sovereign state.

Nevertheless, bombed or not bombed, the ANC and SWAPO, supported by the Frontliners, will persevere with their fight till apartheid was dismantled in South Africa and the racists abandoned their rule over Namibia.

ZIMBABWE

Prime Minister Mugabe Discusses Domestic Issues

MB111341 Harare THE HERALD in English 1 Jul 85 p 5

[Text] If all the whites decided to leave the country today, Zimbabwe would not die but continue to live, the prime minister, Cde Robert Mugabe, has said.

Speaking in a television interview last night Cde Mugabe said that although the blacks were not exposed to the skills that the whites were acquiring in the country, many of them managed to obtain skills from outside the country and as a result Zimbabwe started off its independence much better off than other African countries.

Cde Mugabe said Zimbabweans have been gaining experience over the last five years of independence and if all whties decided to leave the country today it would result in Zimbabwe accelerating the pace of the acquisition of skills but Zimbabwe would not die.

However, Cde Mugabe said this was not a situation that one would like to see happen in Zimbabwe as the country needed people who were prepared to commit themselves to the service of the nation.

"Zimbabwe should pride itself on being a non-racial society with people of all kinds of colour," he said. "As long as these people are prepared to commit themselves to the service of our nation, to become Zimbabweans and to contribute their skills and knowledge to the development of Zimbabwe we would be very happy to remain with that kind of society."

Zimbabwe would be happier with a society committed to the country than with a society that is just all black.

Cde Mugabe said if his party won the election, they would proceed with the implementaion of their socio-economic programmes as well as increase the political thrust towards the one-party state.

The level of ideological consciousness in Zimbabwe has been low but that was a feature that characterised the transitional stage. "As we go on, the level of political and ideological consciousness in the country is bound to rise as more teaching and instruction is carried out."

He said the exercise of teaching and instruction would continue for a long time.

Cde Mugabe said corruption in Zimbabwe must be severely dealt with. "We must not sit on our laurels and say that because in

Western society so many things are happening and so much liberalism has been given to that commission of crime that what we have in Zimbabwe is a drop in the ocean," said Cde Mugabe.

Zimbabwe already had the rules and codes of behaviour to deal with corruption but what was needed was a rise in the level of vigilance of the leadership to prevent cases of corruption from increasing, said Cde Mugabe.

It was important to ensure that those who were guilty of corruption were punished and to try and prevent corruption by strengthening institutions such as the family, schools and society in general, he added.

Zimbabwe needs some fresh young blood in Parliament and if those candidates win the election they could make a significant contribution to the debate. Cde Mugabe said that the quality of debate had not been very high in the past and attributed this to the fact that many people were hindered by the fact that the debates were conducted in English.

The proposed introduction of Shona and Ndebele should result in more people participating in the debate.

Mangwende Leaves for OAU Ministers Meeting
MB110923 Harare Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Preparations have begun for the 21st summit of the OAU, to be held in the Ethiopian capital Addis Ababa late next week.

The minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Witness Mangwende, left the capital this morning to represent Zimbabwe in Addis Ababa where OAU foreign ministers are preparing for the summit.

Comrade Mangwende is accompanied by the Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development Comrade Bernard Chidzero, and officials from the two ministries. The summit will be held from the 18th to the 20th of this month.

Mozambique Delegation Delivers Message to Mugabe
MB111630 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] A delegation including Jose Luis Cabaco, secretary of the Frelimo Party Central Committee and minister of information, and lieutenant Colonel Fernando Honuana, President Smumora Machel's personal assistant, was recently sent by President Samora Machel to Harare to hand a congratulatory message to Robert Mugabe, the chairman of the ZANU-PF, on his reelection as head of the Zimbabwean Government.

The ceremony marking the handing over of the message was attended by Rafael Maguni, the Mozambican ambassador accredited to Zimbabwe.

Post-Election Violence Claims Four Lives
MB120946 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0925 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Harare, July 12, SAPA — The number of people who have died in post-election violence in Harare and the Midlands of Zimbabwe this week has risen to four, with the death of one more person in Kambuzuma. Police did not say whether the latest victim was male or female. The names of the dead are being withheld until their next of kin have been informed.

The situation in all the earlier trouble spots was calm last night and this morning, but a few families were still camped near St Mary's suburban police station, where they have been sleeping in the open since Monday.

HERALD Supports Abolition of 20 White Seats
MB111358 Harare THE HERALD in English 1 Jul 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Timely Reminder"]

[Text] One of the main objectives of the armed struggle to liberate Zimbabwe was to put an end to the racism and injustice upon which colonialism thrived.

A handful of men and women claiming to be superior human beings because of the colour of their skins owned all the fertile lands to the exclusion of the majority of Africans who were made second class citizens in their country of birth.

To correct that indignity and all it entailed the people of this country took up arms.

At the end of that war the colonial power imposed at the Lancaster House Constitutional Conference an arrangement which had the practical effect of preserving the racial imbalance which had led to the conflict in the first place.

This took the form of providing for 20 special white seats in the Constitution, giving the whites a parliamentary representation at variance with their numbers.

That arrangement virtually gave the whites veto powers as according to it the Constitution could only be changed if the entire House of Assembly voted in favour of change.

In fact this puts the Government of the day under ransom to a minority and makes the popularly elected Government a party to the racial discrimination and injustice the people who elected it fought to eliminate.

As the Prime Minister stated yesterday, only 32,000 white voters are entitled under the Constitution to 20 percent of Parliament, when a larger number of black voters can only elect one member of parliament.

As far as the racists are concerned its business as usual and all the sacrifices made by the people in the struggle to remove racial discrimination are relegated to secondary positions to satisfy the racial egoism of the whites.

What moral obligation does a popularly elected Government have to live with such constraints that threaten its exercise of power in the interest of the majority who fought to bring about legitimate change and justice? As it turned out last week the 32,000 electorate used the imperialist contrived constitutional arrangement to vote for the very people who plunged this country into war, completely rejecting those who no matter how ambiguously were trying to chart a new course.

That constitutional arrangement has to be removed. The history of the whites in this country has been so full of mischievous deeds, in fact murderous ones at that, they should not have been trusted with that much constitutional power after they had rebelled against the Crown.

But the use to which they put their votes last week is a timely reminder that the struggle has not ended and that it has only taken new forms.

Elsewhere in today's paper the Prime Minister makes the valid point that although his wish is that people of all races should live in this country, Zimbabwe will not die if the whites left.

It is time to call their bluff. Most of them are not here out of love for us. They are here because they have to. In one way or another they have to be made to realise that Smith cannot lead them to any new victories, when they were defeated under his leadership during the war of liberation.